Hawaiian Gazette.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. H. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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LYING IN STATE

Remains of Late Minister at Executive Building.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

Many Beautiful Remembrances—Escort Selections—Order of Procession—Pall-bearers.

The body of the late Minister James A. King lay in state in the old throne-room of the Executive building yesterday from 11 a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. and numbers of people passed through to view the body during those hours. The remains were taken in a hearse from Henry Williams' undertaking parlors shortly before 9 o'clock escorted by a squad of foot police under Capain Parker; a battery of the Sixth Artillery was drawn up in line and saluted as the casket was borne into the Executive building. The large hall was beautifully decorated with ferns and palms, the speaker's stand being literally a mass of these plants, while about the elegant black casket were numerous floral designs sent in by friends and admirers of the deceased Minister. Some of these were exceedingly pretty. In front was a large monogram in flowers forming the letters J. A. K. in red and set upon a green base and upon the casket was a heart in red carnations from the widow, while beneath the casket a veritable mass of beautiful flowers and ferns.

The face of the dead looked most peaceful and natural, like that of a sleeping man, the body was dressed in the uniform of the Honolulu Commandery and upon the casket his chapeau and sword of that order.

A guard of four men and a Corporal from the National Guard of Hawaii was on duty throughout the day and will so continue till the funeral, being relieved from time to time by fresh men from the same body. The Government band, stationed in the grounds, played dirges between the hours of 11 and 12 a. m. and 1:30 and 3 p. m. The body will again be open to the view of the public from 1 to 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

The funeral of the late Minister King will move from the Executive building at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The pallbearers will be: E. A. Mott-Smith, W. O. Smith, J. A. Hassinger, W. F. Allen, J. A. McCandless, C. B. Ripley, C. L. Wright and K. R. G. Wallace.

The order of procession is not yet completed but will no doubt be as follows:

Company of Police.
National Guard of Hawaii.
Detachment Sixth Artillery, U.S.A.
Detachment of Bluejackets from U.S.S. Iroquois.
Masons.
Hearse.
Chief Mourners.
President and Staff.
The Cabinet Ministers.
Justices of the Supreme Court.
Special Agent of the United States.
Consul General of the United States.
Officers of the U. S. Army and Navy.
President of the Senate.
Senators.
Speaker of the House.
Representatives.
Consular Corps.
Circuit Judges.
Government Officials.
Public.

McKINLEY MEETS BRYAN.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 6.—Colonel William Jennings Bryan sat directly behind President McKinley this afternoon at Canton, Ill., while the President delivered a brief address to the citizens of that town. A street fair is in progress at Canton and Colonel Bryan had been secured to deliver a two hours speech. The Nebraskan was among the first to greet President McKinley as he left the train and ascended the platform. When the President concluded his address he turned and heartily grasped Colonel Bryan's outstretched hand.

"Good-by, Mr. President," said Colonel Bryan, and the President responded with a word of farewell. This closed the short meeting between the former rivals of 1896, as the Presidential train left immediately. Colonel Bryan delivered his address after the departure of the President.

LONDON'S EXTENT.

London now extends eighteen miles from Charing Cross all round. It has a population of 5,633,806, equal to the combined populations of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris and Rome.

QUEER CASE OF ONE MR. WEAVER

More About the Versatile Commodore of the Yacht Norna---What a Coast Paper Says of Him.

Under the heading of "Queer Case of Two Weavers," the San Francisco Bulletin of October 5 says:

"It is a strange coincidence that a gentleman named W. J. Weaver should be in trouble at Honolulu over the publication in a Japanese paper of what purported to be the gentleman's record. Weaver went to the Islands on the yacht Norna and has posed as a well-known yachtsman and a wealthy fellow. He objects to the statement made in the Japanese paper that he was forced to leave Yokohama in a hurry.

"'Commodore' Weaver, referred to in the above, is not, in all probability, the W. J. Weaver who startled Portland, Seattle, Spokane Falls, and, later, San Francisco with queer stories of newspaper syndicates, and who had several Eastern publications, including Harpers', chasing him all over the country for advertising matter that was collected on and never turned in.

"Yet 'Commodore' Weaver, it is curious to relate, bears the most striking similarity to his namesake in the matter of claims that the Honolulu man is putting forward. The local Weaver, who was known as a dangerous fakir in the least genial and the newspaper men of the North, was also a famous yachtsman, if he could be believed. He was also a big newspaper owner (in his imagination) and a fine hand at producing souvenir programs. He was always armed with letters from various papers, and in many cases the letters were pronounced spurious by men who were supposed to have signed them. There is a long, unsavory record after the trail of the local Weaver, and the Honolulu gentleman has undoubtedly been confused with the tall Augustus Howard—like creature who is so well known to the Sound, Portland and local publishers."

The Augustus Howard referred to is probably one of the numerous aliases adopted by the "one" Weaver in some of his advertising schemes on the Coast. For there is but "one" and only one Weaver, which is probably a good thing for the rest of humanity. The proof that the Honolulu man is the same old newspaper fakir referred to by the San Francisco Bulletin came from his own mouth while here in statements made to several parties in which he detailed his wonderful achievements for newspaper syndicates, Harpers' and other Eastern publishing firms. It is a curious fact, also, that in a little interview had in the Marshal's office he gave a similar statement of his newspaper stories. Curious, also, that during a little dinner party on board the Norna in this harbor he should have again given an almost identical history of his career in the newspaper business with the further information that he had also done newspaper work in Los Angeles, and at one time was proprietor of a paper there.

"What has become of Weaver?" is often asked. The answer is that he has gone to San Francisco to obtain the money necessary to release the yacht from the Marshal, who still has possession. He was accompanied by his sister-in-law, who came on the yacht with him from Yokohama. A local attorney also went on the same steamer.

Asked about the status of the yacht Norna yesterday, Marshal Brown said: "I still have possession of the vessel. Mr. Weaver and the attorneys in the case fixed up matters in some way satisfactory to themselves by which he was given time to obtain the money necessary to release the vessel, the yacht being left in my charge in the meantime. To reduce expenses, it was agreed that all the sails should be stripped from the masts and stored in the police station. This was done so that it would be necessary for me only to keep one man on the vessel instead of a larger force. The crew, with the exception of one or two men, who have been with the yacht a long time, have been paid off and, I believe, the last of them will leave on Monday. I hardly think Weaver will come back here, but that the money necessary to release the vessel will be paid through his attorneys here. In that case a crew can be put on the yacht and the vessel sent anywhere he wants it."

THE YOKOHAMA MURDER.

Miller, Convicted of the Crime, Makes a Full Confession.

Miller has confessed his crime. He says that after killing with a hammer the man who had assaulted him in the bar of the Rising Sun saloon, he dropped the hammer, and Suye, laying down the lamp she was carrying, took up the hammer and made for the door. Imagining that she was going to give information, he intercepted her, and sent her and the maid-servant upstairs, bidding them go to bed. He then locked the door, and helped himself to whiskey. While he was drinking, the two women came down again and tried to get in, but finding the door locked, retired once more up-stairs. Presently Miller himself would have gone upstairs, but the maid-servant prevented him, and tried to push him down. He then struck her on the head with a screw-wrench that he had in his hand. The woman fell, and Suye, whom he had no intention of injuring, began to scream, calling him a murderer, and crying for the police. He saw that there was nothing for it but to kill her, and he did so with the screw-wrench. He then took off his shirt, wrapped the wrench in it, and putting the bundle under his coat, went in the direction of the Grand Hotel, where he threw the wrench into the creek, and disposed of his shirt in the same way, having first trampled it in the mud. After that he lost consciousness, and when he recovered his senses the day had dawned, and people were beginning to pass to and fro. He therefore hastened to the Hatoba, with the hope of escaping in a boat, but the customs officials being already at their posts, he had to abandon that idea. Proceeding to Curtis' saloon, he made a change of clothes, his idea being to fly at once, but sleep overcame him, and when he awoke the police had come to arrest him.—Kobe Times.

At the matinee tomorrow the Clay Clement Company will appear in "The Corsican Brothers" and in the evening the great melodrama "The Two Orphans," on which occasion Mr. Frank Curtis will make his first appearance. Book seats early at the Wall, Nichols Co.

LOSES 300 MULES.

MANILA, Oct. 6.—The steam transport Siam, which left Honolulu thirty-one days ago, encountered the typhoons early this week. One lasted about forty hours. Most of the forage, which was on deck, was swept overboard, all the boats were smashed in, and the steamer rolled tremendously in the trough of the sea, although the officers made every effort to bring her about.

The mules were hurled from side to side and frightfully mangled and disemboweled. Their legs and necks were broken and the wretched animals fell in such a confused mass that the attendants were unable to relieve them. In the meantime the deckload was washed off, the ship lightened and the rolling increased. When the storm abated the injured animals were killed and their carcasses thrown overboard.

When the Siam arrived her propeller was high out of the water and the wrecks of her boats were hanging from the davits.

MANILA, Oct. 6.—Steamer Siam, which left San Francisco August 18, with forty-five horses and 328 mules, encountered typhoon 21st in Northern Luzon, in which all but about sixteen mules were killed by the pitching of vessel and lack of air from necessary closing of hatches. No casualties among passengers. OTIS.

McKINLEY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Thirty-five hundred men gathered around the tables in the great banquet hall of the Auditorium tonight at the annual banquet of the Marquette Club. The guest of honor was President McKinley. On the right of the President sat Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul. Others at the table were Secretary Gage, Attorney-General Griggs, Postmaster-General Smith, Secretary Hay, and Secretary Root.

Addresses were made by Secretary Root and Archbishop Ireland. McKinley's journey hither was a triumphal tour.

AT OPERA HOUSE

Production of "A Scrap of Paper" by Clay Clement Co.

DELIGHTFUL COMEDY WELL ACTED

Corsican Brothers" for Saturday's Matinee—"The Two Orphans" at Night—A Grand Melodrama.

"A Scrap of Paper," an English adaptation by Kendal from the French of that inimitable writer of high-class comedy, Sardou, and presented by the Clay Clement Company at the opera house last night, is fortunate inasmuch as the brightness of the great author's work is not marred to any extent by translation and adaptation to the English language and audiences. The comedy is built upon the various and interesting adventures of a billet d'amour written three years prior to her marriage by the Baroness Louise to Prosper Couramont but not received by the addressee for three years, owing to his absence from the country, consequent on having participated in an "affair of honor." Upon his return the Baroness requests its destruction, which is refused upon the ground that a letter is the property of the person to whom it is addressed, and Mlle. Suzanne, a cousin of the Baroness, undertakes to compel Couramont to either destroy or return the tell-tale missive, but during an interview these people discover a mutual regard for each other which later on ripens into love; Suzanne finds the paper hidden in a vase and remembering her promise to compel Couramont to destroy it throws it upon the floor near a fire and secretes the only box of matches in the room in the expectation that Couramont will use the paper to light his lamp. He does use the paper, but throws it half burned out of the window upon the ground, from where it is picked up by the Baron himself. The efforts of all concerned to obtain it and at the same time prevent the husband from learning its true history are most amusing and present one of those situations so much enjoyed by the French dramatist. However, the matter is, in a way, explained and all ends happily, as in duty bound.

As Prosper Couramont, Mr. Clement assumes a character quite different to any of his past delineations, and, although there is no great scope for the actor, it may, in the hands of a less competent man, cause the whole play to drag and spell failure. In Mr. Clement's interpretation of the part he is at all times easy and natural. Mrs. Clement as the spirited Mlle. Suzanne demonstrated a firm grasp of the character assumed, while Miss Alice Lonnon as the Baroness and Miss Foltz as Mathilde, her sister, contributed in no small way to the success of a delightful comedy.

On Saturday Clay Clement and his company will appear in two of their strongest plays. For the matinee, which, by the way, is the last afternoon performance to be given by this excellent organization, the celebrated romantic drama, "The Corsican Brothers," will be presented, and for the evening the greatest of all melodramas "The Two Orphans." This play has not only made Kate Claxton famous but has earned hundreds of thousands of dollars for everybody concerned in its production. The cast on this occasion will be augmented by the first appearance of Mr. Frank Curtis. On next Monday Mr. Clement will begin the last week of his engagement, appearing in the Robertsonian comedy "Caste," to be followed on Tuesday by "The Mountebank." Requests have been so numerous to repeat Mr. Clement's "The New Dominion" that the management is seriously considering its repetition one night in the last week, but this will be absolutely the only play repeated during the engagement.

YESTERDAY'S STORM.

Rainfall Extended Over Small Area Near Honolulu.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Although most of the city and country immediately surrounding it came in for a generous share of rain yesterday and last night, various points of the island report fine but cloudy weather with strong indications of a change.

Prof. Lyons states the present is but a high barometer storm and indications of a change are already apparent, though the present showery weather may continue for another day or so. At the Electric Light station from 6 o'clock yesterday morning till 6 last night, the rain gauge showed a fall of 5-100 of an inch, and the reservoir there showed a depth of 2 feet and 6 inches of water. At Luakaha very little rain fell during the day.

At Punahou Professor Lyons' gauge registered 80-100 since 7 o'clock on Tuesday night, while at W. W. Hall's residence on Nuuanu 83-100 was registered for the same period.

From Kaneohe to Laie the weather had been showery all day. Kahuku reports no rain at all. Waialua, slight showers. Ewa Plantation, sufficient only to lay the dust, while at points between Ewa and Honolulu, there was very little rain—hardly worth noticing.

CHEVALIER DE MARTINO.

Among the passengers on Lipton's yacht Erin, which arrived at New York with the cup challenger Shamrock, was Chevalier Eduardo de Martino, marine painter to Queen Victoria and to the Royal yacht squadron, whose mission is to put on canvas the story of the coming international contest. Martino was formerly an officer in the royal Neapolitan navy, and afterward in the royal Italian army, which he left in 1868. He then painted for the Emperor of Brazil, and in 1875 went to London, beginning his series of paintings on the "Life of Nelson" in 1879.

THE CORONER'S VERDICT.

Exonerates Steamship Alameda for the Death of a Chinaman.

The verdict of the jury empaneled to inquire into the death of the Chinaman who was killed in a collision between his fishing-boat and the steamer Alameda last month, entirely exonerated the steamer's people from all blame in the matter in rendering the following verdict:

"That the said Sin Chieu, a Chinaman, came to his death in the channel near the entrance to the harbor of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on or about the 13th day of September, 1899, he being at that time a member of the crew of a Chinese fishing-boat which was accidentally run down by the steamship Alameda while the said steamship Alameda was entering the harbor of Honolulu aforesaid."

The jury consisted of six prominent Chinese merchants.

GOOD MACHINERY.

Mexicans Beginning to Understand Its Value in Grinding Cane.

The Mexicans begin to understand the value of good machinery in the grinding of sugar cane, and in the refinding of sugar, as witness the following:

"A notable shipment of machinery was recently made from New Orleans to Mexico by the Whitney Iron Works, of New Orleans. There were just 1000 pieces in the shipment. Of these 1000 there were twelve pieces which weighed each 20,000 pounds, the entire shipment being over 11,000 tons. Of this amount over 600 tons were made by the Whitney Iron Works, the others being framework for the building of sugar houses, etc. 'This is the first shipment of this kind we have ever made,' said Charles M. Whitney. 'We will have two other sugar refinery plants of about the same size to follow in a few weeks, all going to Mexico. Yes, the people of Mexico have determined upon making their own refined sugar, and where heretofore there have been the cruder mills, making only rough sugar, there will now be the finest quality of sugar turned out. The prospects are that there will be several other smaller shipments right away, and from present indications Mexico will call upon New Orleans for a continuous shipment of sugar machinery, as the movement is general.' There is every evidence that the future shipments of big machinery to Mexico will assume large proportions."

New Puna Plantation.

All the preliminary arrangements for the formation of the new Puna Plantation Company have been completed, and work will be commenced in a few days. Ground is to be prepared at once for putting in 200 acres of seed cane, from which the first planting can be done. While the appointment of the manager has not been definitely decided on, it seems to be generally understood that Robert Ryeroft will be the man.

BEING CAREFUL.

"Leonidas!" exclaimed Mr. Meekton's wife, on his return from a journey, "I am at a loss to understand your conduct when we parted. I said good-by to you."

"Yes, Henrietta."

"Why didn't you say 'good-by' in response?"

"I was just about to do so, Henrietta, but I checked myself. I was afraid you would accuse me of trying to have the last word again."—Washington Star.

THOSE DELEGATES

To International Congregational Council.

FROM THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

What the Boston Congregationalist Has to Say About the Hawaiian Ministers.

The following concerning the Hawaiian delegation at the International Congregational Council is taken from the Boston Congregationalist of September 28:

Last in the honorable numbering of Wednesday, the applause following



REV. E. S. TIMOTEO.

each name of the Hawaiian delegation showed that it was not least in receiving appreciation. The six delegates are all ministers, four from Oahu and two from Hawaii. The leader of the delegation, Mr. O. P. Emerson, is wholly Anglo-Saxon, two are of mixed blood and three are entirely of native origin. But all preach in the native tongue to native congregations. One does not realize how uncouth is our tongue until one hears the delegates talking to each other in the soft and musical Hawaiian.

These pastors were trained in the one theological seminary of the islands—the North Pacific Missionary Institute. Because of the importance of their churches, length of pastorates and influential citizenship they are men whom the islands may take pride in sending as representative of Hawaiian Christianity and social life. One may say Christianity in form as well as spirit, because Congregationalism is practically the church of the islands, the six delegates representing fifty-four Congregational churches.

"The one we put in the center," as an associate quaintly said, "is Rev. J. Kauhane, who is pastor of a church on Hawaii about sixty miles from Hilo. This white-haired man, whose face lights up with a beautiful smile, is a chief of the island in the old line of rulers. He adds to the respect still accorded to the title the more practical honor due to one who has served thirty-five years in the Hawaiian legislature, the ten last years as senator, part



REV. J. M. EZERA.

of the time as vice-president of the Senate. His genial companion from Hawaii, Mr. Desha, is minister of a church in Hilo.

Another delegate, Mr. Timoteo (whose portrait is given above), has the largest native church in Honolulu, and has been chaplain of the legislature. Mr. Ezera, who is also much interested in the political welfare of the islands and intelligent in English expression of his views, has a charge twelve miles from Honolulu. Another senator is Mr. Waterhouse, also from Oahu.

The delegation stopped at several cities on their way to Boston, speaking at Sunday services and Monday Clubs. On their return trip they expect to attend the meeting of the American Board and to visit Washington and call on the President. While having no political mission, the delegates are quietly firm in their intention to express the need and desire of Hawaii for "a fair chance" in the united government.

Some of the pastors have ever been to America before. Their impressions are naturally of hugeness and hurry. One remarked, "We still have time in Hawaii to let the lady go first." But they all spoke enthusiastically of our hospitality, and with especial pleasure of Boston, "which is more restful than Chicago." They mentioned Dr. Withrow as being the American speaker whose delivery was the most easy to follow.

MANY DOCUMENTS FOUND MISSING

Important Papers Relating to Hawaiian Tramways Co. Missing From the Interior Office.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

There is trouble in the office of the Interior Department and it is all caused by the officiousness of certain attorneys who have been calling for certain papers which should be open to public inspection, but which cannot now be found.

These papers are the original ones filed in the Interior Office at the time of the incorporation of the Hawaiian Tramways Company in the year 1888 and they were filed on the 29th of August of that year.

Whether they have been lost entirely, accidentally mislaid or destroyed, stolen purposely or are reposing peacefully in the desk of some person who borrowed them is a question that is now bothering a good many people, and is likely to do so for some time. One thing is certain and that is that they cannot now be found anywhere in the Interior Office although search has been made for them high and low many times over.

The large envelope in which these valuable papers were originally deposited has been found, somewhat dilapidated it is true but still intact with the endorsements in red ink showing plainly what the envelope should contain but does not.

This endorsement on the envelope reads:

"Articles of Incorporation of Hawaiian Tramways Company.

"Memorandum and Articles of Association.

"Assignment from W. R. Austin to Henry R. Armstrong.

"Assignment of concession from H. R. Armstrong to the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited.

"Affidavit of Lonsdale Green, secretary.

"Notice of appointment of Paul Neumann as representative of said company in this Kingdom.

"Affidavit of Ernest Cleave as assistant registrar of joint stock companies.

"Filed August 29, 1888."

The importance of these papers will be apparent when it is stated that the original franchise to the Hawaiian Tramways Company was granted by the Legislature of 1886 to "William R. Austin and his associates and assigns or such corporation as may be incorporated or organized by him or them" * * * William R. Austin assigned his interests in the franchise thus granted to Henry R. Armstrong and the latter assigned again to the present Hawaiian Tramways Company.

Everyone of these papers is missing and there is absolutely no trace of them anywhere. This fact was made the basis of a motion filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by the attorneys for T. S. Southwick in the suit he has brought against the Hawaiian Tramways Company to restrain them from putting in an electric road, with the design of throwing the tramway company out of court for the reason that they have not complied with the law regarding corporations which requires them to place on file in the Interior Office certain documents such as the articles of incorporation, appointment of agents, etc.

The proceedings had on this motion in Judge Perry's court yesterday were these. After disposing of the contempt matter Judge Perry took up the motion of the Tramways Company to dissolve the injunction sued out by Southwick. After the reading of the motion and affidavit of W. H. Pain in support thereof by Attorney Hatch, Mr. McClanahan offered a counter motion to strike from the files the motion to dissolve the injunction on the ground that through failure to comply with Act 45 of the Session Laws of 1898 the Tramways Company had no standing in court. Mr. McClanahan backed up this motion with an affidavit of Lorrin Andrews, to the effect that he had on the 17th day of October, 1899, examined the records of the Department of Interior of the Hawaiian Islands in so far as the same relate to foreign corporations and more particularly as to the Hawaiian Tramways Company. That he found there was no copy on file in that Department of the charter of incorporation or by-laws of said corporation nor had any exhibit or report of the affairs of said company been filed either for the year 1898 or 1899.

To offset this affidavit Mr. Hatch called J. H. Boyd, a clerk of the Interior Office, who testified in substance to the loss of the incorporation papers of the Hawaiian Tramways Company as above related. A receipt book was produced, a stub in which showed that the Hawaiian Tramways Company had paid in August, 1886, the sum of fifty dollars as a fee for the filing of its articles of incorporation. The envelope in which the papers had been placed was also produced in evidence, showing conclusively that the papers had been filed originally. In answer to questions it was stated that the last time the missing papers had been seen was in the old building previous to the removal to the present quarters after the overthrow of the monarchy. They were intact then. Some time afterwards there was a disposition on the part of the Government to commence a suit against the Tramways Company and the papers were wanted. It was then that they were discovered to be missing.

George E. Smithies and Paul Neumann were also examined as to the missing documents, the latter especially as to his knowledge of the fact that they were missing, on which point he stated that he first learned of it last March after his return from the Mainland. He had then advised Mr. Pain to have copies made from the London records and sent out, but could not say what Mr. Pain had done about it.

At this point the matter was adjourned to this morning.

A TOTAL WRECK.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Oct. 3.—The Warren line steamer Bay State, Captain Walter, from Liverpool September 25 for Boston, with general cargo, is ashore near Cape Race.

Four boats containing the captain and sixty men were picked up by the bark Flora and landed at Cape Broyle this evening. Another boat, with fifteen men aboard, is still missing. The vessel will be a total loss.

REV. S. A. DONAHOE.

On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor M. E. Church, South, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics,' usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public." For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

OAHU COLLEGE TRUSTEES

Adopt Resolutions in Memory of Late Dr. Hyde.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the trustees of Oahu College, held Monday, October 16, 1899:

Whereas, the Rev. Dr. Charles M. Hyde has, after months of suffering, been taken away from the scene of his earthly activities, and thereby Oahu College has been deprived of an able and efficient trustee; therefore it is

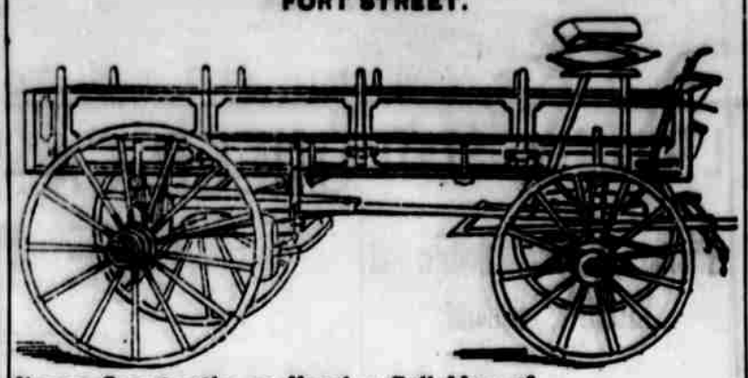
Resolved, That the trustees of Oahu College hereby express their deep and heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved family, whose greater loss is shared in a lesser degree only, by this entire community; in his death all good causes have lost an efficient and conscientious helper. His talents and rare executive capacity were ever and freely at the service of educational, religious and social progress. His kindly voice and helping hand never failed when others needed calm faith in God, a clear and discriminating judgment to untangle the intricate web which often made living a weariness. Oahu College has lost one of its most faithful and willing servants. His aid and advice will be painfully missed in the important developments of the near future; but his example and the memory of his long and kindly service will not be lost.

Orders have been issued for the First Regiment, N.G.H. to turn out for the funeral of the late Captain King on Sunday.

G. SCHUMAN'S

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY

FORT STREET.

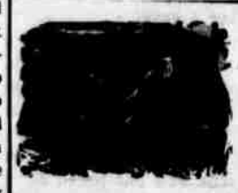


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Studebaker Farm Wagons, Lumber Wagons, Dilivery Spring Wagons, Plantation and Contractors Dump Carts

A FULL LINE OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.

Sole Agent for the Studebaker Goods.



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—LIMITED—

General Commission Merchants.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles





Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.



Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.



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MADE BY

HEYWOOD.

The "Bunion Shoe" is the only shoe in the world that will fit the foot with a bunion or an enlarged joint.

Plenty of room for enlarged joints, closely fitting elsewhere. This describes, in a few words, shoes made on the Bunion Last.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store.

Sign of the Big Shoe. - - - - - Fort Street.

Cocoanut Fibre

IS NOW USED IN Mattresses

We have just received a large shipment of Fibre direct from the factory, and are now prepared to fill orders for those desiring . . . . . .

Cocoanut Fibre Mattresses.

COYNE-MEHRTEN FURNITURE COMPANY.

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Read the Advertiser.

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Write for prices and description of the articles you want in

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS,
CUTLERY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
STERLING SILVER,
RICH CUT GLASS,
ART PORCELAINS,
AGATEWARE,
TINWARE,
ALUMINUMWARE,
WOODENWARE AND KITCHEN UTENSILS OF ALL KINDS.

We have a large and well-selected stock and are desirous of increasing our business with the other Islands. Your correspondence and orders will be carefully attended to.

Having a professional packer, we can always insure you against any breakage.

When our catalogue is ready we will send you one.

Write for it now stating what articles you want.

Complete outfit of CROCKERY GLASS, CUTLERY and KITCHEN UTENSILS, including STOVE...$50.00

Sets of Crockery in four patterns, 56 pieces $7.90

Fine Blown Tumblers .....75c doz.
Ordinary Tumblers .....50c doz

All lines 5 per cent off if you pay cash.

You will be surprised how much you can save by sending us your orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

LIMITED.

IMPORTERS OF

Crockery, Glassware and House Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents:

JEWEL STOVES—for coal or wood.
GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.
BEST BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES.
PRIMUS OIL STOVES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RE-STORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatsoever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMIST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd

HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

THE COURT RULES

That Hawaiian Tramways Company May Defend Itself.

SOME EXHIBITS FILED YESTERDAY

Motion to Dissolve the Injunction Comes Up Before Judge Perry on Friday Morning.

HAWAIIAN TRAMWAYS.

Exhibit of the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited, for the year ending July 1, 1899, as filed in the Interior Office yesterday:

Date of charters: 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1899; term of charter, 30 years; original shares of stock, 26,000 at $25, $650,000.

No shares were issued, sold or transferred during the year ending January 1, 1899.

Present number of shares outstanding, 13,000 at $25, $325,000.

Capital, $650,000; paid up capital, including debentures, $475,000.

Amount paid as dividends for year ending July 1, 1899, nothing.

Amount of gross income for the year ending July 1, 1899, $129,132.95.

Amount of actual running expenses for the year ending January 1, 1899, $87,382.80.

Among the assets of the corporation are real estate at Palolo, Kapakea and Punahou, valued at $9,513.00. The personal property is returned as: Lines, rolling stock, etc., 27 cars, 183 horses, 78 mules and 7 'busses—$41,774.35.

There are no mortgages on the property, no notes or book accounts outstanding, and the cash on hand on July 1, 1899, was $7,023.81; the total assets of the company on that date being $64,000.00.

The liabilities of the corporation on July 1, 1899 were, sums due, $4,041.69, and debenture bonds, $150,000.

The returns to the Tax Assessor were as given above.

The officers of the corporation are Col. Davidson, chairman; H. R. Armstrong, vice chairman; F. L. Clara, secretary, and Price, Waterhouse & Co. auditors. The London office of the corporation is 63 Queen Victoria street, London, E. C., and W. H. Pain is the person on whom service of legal notice may be made in these Islands.

The names of the local stockholders and the number of their shares is given as follows Mohoe 2, Kaanano 12, D. Lamb 10, J. Dickson 40, Kalakaua 35, J. H. Paty 40, H. P. Baldwin 200, W. F. Allen 20, A. Wiggins 40, J. Ena 25, P. Neumann 510, Mary K. Ena 10, C. H. Clapp 5, W. W. Hall 15, Oahu College 1,170, S. M. Damon 1,220, H. E. Carpenter 100, E. C. Bolles 20, L. Bolles 5, A. Waller 5, A. S. Parae 100, J. F. Hackfeld 100, E. C. Wills 80, J. Pauukaula 10, W. D. Hall 100, T. May 340, C. H. Judd 40, W. H. Pain 75.

The proceedings in Judge Perry's courtroom during yesterday were quite interesting, made so by numerous fishing excursions into the enemy's territory by Attorney McClanahan, acting for T. S. Southwick, the stockholder who wants to prevent his own company from putting down an electric road in this city.

There was very little that Mr. McClanahan did not want to know about the affairs of the Hawaiian Tramways Company but there was a great deal he did not find out about the peculiar methods of English corporations.

At the opening of court there was further inquiry as to the papers missing from the Interior Office, described in detail in yesterday's Advertiser, but no trace of them was discovered.

During the morning the Tramways Company fired an innocent little bombshell into the opposite camp by causing the annual statements of its affairs for the last two years to be filed in the Interior Office, thus complying with the law in that respect, although rather late in the day.

Attorney McClanahan seized on these statements with avidity and when he got Manager Pain on the stand made it extremely interesting for him. But the poor man's evidence showed such lamentable ignorance of the affairs of his company that the attorney gave him up as a bad job. Mr. Pain said he really knew little about the matter, the books, accounts, lists of stockholders, and so forth were all in the London office. Questioned as to where he obtained the list of stockholders contained in the statement of the company's affairs filed with the Interior Office yesterday, Mr. Pain was reluctantly compelled to admit that he had made it up from the drafts sent out from London to pay the last dividend to the Honolulu stockholders. By dividing the amount of the draft by the dividend, 62 cents a share, he had figured out how much stock each man held. Personally, however, he had no knowledge of the company's affairs or who the English stockholders were. He also had a very hazy notion about the $150,000 worth of first-preference debentures, as they call them at home, and was not prepared to state whether they represented so much liability or so much capital, being forced to admit that in some statements he had termed them liabilities while in others they had been added in as part of the capital. What little he did know about the company he was very much averse to telling, and it naturally followed that he and his cross-examiner had a very pleasant little time of it, which lasted until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The main facts adduced were that the Hawaiian Tramways Company has $325,000 in outstanding stock; that it owes $150,000 in debenture bonds, and that its available assets are $64,000, on which amount it pays taxes to the Hawaiian Government. As to the value of its franchise, that is a matter for future discussion, and was not gone into yesterday.

At a few minutes before 4 o'clock F. M. Hatch briefly addressed the court. Corporations, he said, had some rights of which they could not be arbitrarily deprived. Was it fair, for instance, for a stockholder, actuated, of course, by only the best of motives, to bring his own corporation into court and then deny its right to defend itself? As to the motives of the entire proceedings he did not care to go into them; they must be apparent to the court and to everyone. He was satisfied to leave the matter with the court, feeling sure that justice would be done.

Attorney McClanahan thought differently. A plain statute must be obeyed. The law with regard to home corporations was very strict and was intended to be strictly enforced. If this was so with home corporations how much more strictly was the law to be applied to a foreign corporation which had persistently evaded the law? He offered to produce some authorities, when Judge Perry stopped him, saying he was already familiar with them.

In deciding the motion Judge Perry said that although the statute was plain that a foreign corporation failing to comply with the Hawaiian statutes could not bring suit in the Hawaiian courts to protect its rights, still he must hold that a corporation had at least a right to defend itself when brought into court. He should be compelled to hold that way, until the Supreme Court decided differently, and hence would overrule the motion.

Mr. McClanahan said he wished to except to the decision and asked the court to allow the exception, so that he could appeal therefrom.

Judge Perry refused to allow the exception or the appeal, saying that he would hear the entire matter first and decide it. It could then go to the Supreme Court as a whole instead of by piecemeal.

Mr. McClanahan then asked for time to prepare exceptions to the rulings of the court before going on.

Mr. Neumann, for the Tramways Company, denounced the methods of the other side in seeking to delay the hearing of the motion to dissolve the injunction in rather warm language, but the court poured oil on the troubled waters by announcing that no session would be held today out of respect to the late Minister of the Interior and that Mr. McClanahan could have until Friday morning at the opening of court to prepare all the exceptions he wanted to.

COURT NOTES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

There was a partial hearing of the petition for the probate of will of the late Alfred A. Todd before Judge Perry yesterday but the matter was postponed to allow of the production of the witnesses who were present at the signing of the will.

In the matter of the petition for allowance of accounts and final discharge of the administrator of the estate of William Dean, Judge Perry yesterday referred the accounts to Jas. A. Thompson as master and authorized the issuance of a commission to take the testimony of Thomas Dean, now in Geneva, New York.

An answer of general denial has been filed in the ejectment suit entitled J. O. Carter et al., trustees, vs. Haleakala et al.

Fred Wundenberg has brought an action in ejectment against Keeaumoku (w), whom he alleges has wrongfully taken possession of Apanas 1 and 2 of the Ili of Kia, Halawa, Ewa, containing 1 61-100 acres.

Solomon Mahelona has brought an ejectment suit against the Waianae Company and Hii (w), alleging that the latter have wrongfully taken possession of and converted to their own use a certain parcel of land described in Royal Patent 393 and situated at Waianae.

In the case of Sophia Hunter vs. Pereira and Kobayashi, plaintiff has filed a number of exceptions to the answer of defendant Kobayashi and notice that on Friday she will ask the Court to set a day for hearing the same.

In the equity case of Aldrich et al. vs. Hassinger et al. a decree has been filed in accordance with the verbal decision of Judge Perry rendered on Monday.

TROLLING FROM A BARGE.

A man who was walking along the banks of the Lea, in England, recently learned a new trick of bargemen. He says: "A barge came past, and fastened behind was a toy boat about two feet long. I thought they might be trying how it sailed, but a little later another barge came along, also with a toy boat towing astern, while, to my great surprise, a third barge arrived with yet another toy boat at the end. I thought to myself they cannot all be trying to see how they sail, and so I followed the barge, and, just as it was turning from the Lea to enter the Stort, the barge hauled the toy boat in, and with it a spoon bait, which a 'jack' of four pounds had taken. Under bylaw 11 of the Lea conservatory this is rank poaching."

The name of T. F. Lansing is very prominently mentioned in connection with the vacancy caused by Captain King's death.

PAIN DISCHARGED

Not Guilty This Time but Must Not Do It Again.

DECISION OF JUDGE PERRY

Absence of Wilful Intent to Disobey the Injunction is All That Saved Pain.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Yesterday afternoon Judge Perry took up the motion and order to show cause why W. H. Pain, manager of the Hawaiian Tramways Company, should not be adjudged guilty of contempt of court in disobeying the injunction issued in the case of T. S. Southwick vs. Hawaiian Tramways Company. Kinney, Ballou and McClanahan and Castle and Weaver and L. A. Thurston were the attorneys for the plaintiff while Paul Neumann and F. M. Hatch looked out for the interests of the Tramways Company and incidentally those of its manager.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of the motion and the accompanying affidavit of J. A. McCandless to the effect that he had seen the Tramway Company's men fixing copper plates to the railroad ties intended to be used in laying the new electric road since the injunction was issued. In reply Mr. Hatch read the affidavit of W. H. Pain and argued thereon to the effect that the defendant had not been guilty of any disrespect to the orders of the Court.

Judge Perry was apparently not satisfied with the showing made and ordered Mr. Pain to be sworn as a witness in his own behalf, and he was examined by the Court.

At the conclusion of the witness' testimony Judge Perry plainly stated to Mr. Pain and his attorneys that any preparation of the ties or rails by affixing plates on them for the purpose of eventually using the same in the construction of the new track would be considered by the Court as a part of the laying of the rails and a violation of the injunction. The Court, however, went on to explain that in the particular instance before it, it believed there had been no intention on the part of Mr. Pain to disobey the order of the Court, and that consequently the defendant would be discharged with a plain intimation of the view the Court would subsequently take in the matter if the acts complained of were repeated.

INTIMATE STRANGERS.

Suppose a man to have lived fifty years without ever having seen the reflection of his own face. Now lead him before a mirror and let him have a look. He will, of course, recognize the outlines and general appearance of his body; but his *features* will be as new and strange to him as those of a person he has never before met. Yet he has worn that mask all his life; has touched it with his hands times beyond counting; has by means of it expressed the feelings and passions of half a century; has heard its peculiarities remarked upon by others—yet, bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh as it is, the glass presents it to his gaze as a novelty. Fortunately Nature has so made us that we are commonly satisfied with our looks, otherwise this man might curse the hour he first beheld his own countenance.

On a page of a book which lies on my table this bright morning is a picture which—were it published without title or description—probably the most of us would not understand; yet the original is vitally important to every human being. No mirror throws back its structure to the eye, nor has the owner ever laid hands on it. Nevertheless its name is daily on our lips, and on its faithful performance of duty largely depend our efficiency and happiness.

Still, people are continually alluding to it in words of wailing and complaint. They find no end of fault with it when it goes wrong, and when it goes right seldom pay it the compliment of doing good work. "The way of the world," you remind me; "alas! the way of the world."

For example here is one who says that in the early part of 1890 she began to suffer from a bad stomach and indigestion. Now the stomach tries to be good and not bad. It makes constant and mighty efforts to accomplish its task and so furnish the rest of the body with health, strength, and beauty; but it often fails dismally, and then its owner characterizes it as a "bad" stomach.

Now who, or what, is accountable?

Continuing, our correspondent adds: "I had no relish for food, and after eating I had pain at the chest and sides. Whatever kind of food I took nothing agreed with me. I made use of various medicines in hopes of relief, but none of them did me any good. At last a neighbor, Mrs. Tyrell, told me how she had benefitted—having had the same complaint—by Mother Seigel's Syrup, and recommended me to try it. Somewhat encouraged by what she said, I procured a bottle of this remedy, and soon found that it relieved me as nothing else had done. I could eat better, all food agreed with me, and I felt better every way. Since that time—now four years ago—I have kept well, taking an occasional dose of the Syrup when I seemed to need it. My daughter suffered from the same trouble; and Mother Seigel's Syrup had the like good effect in her case. You are at liberty to make any use you like of this statement."—(Signed) Mrs. Elizabeth Naulty, Foresters' Arms Inn, 96 Scouringburn, Dundee, July 2d, 1897.

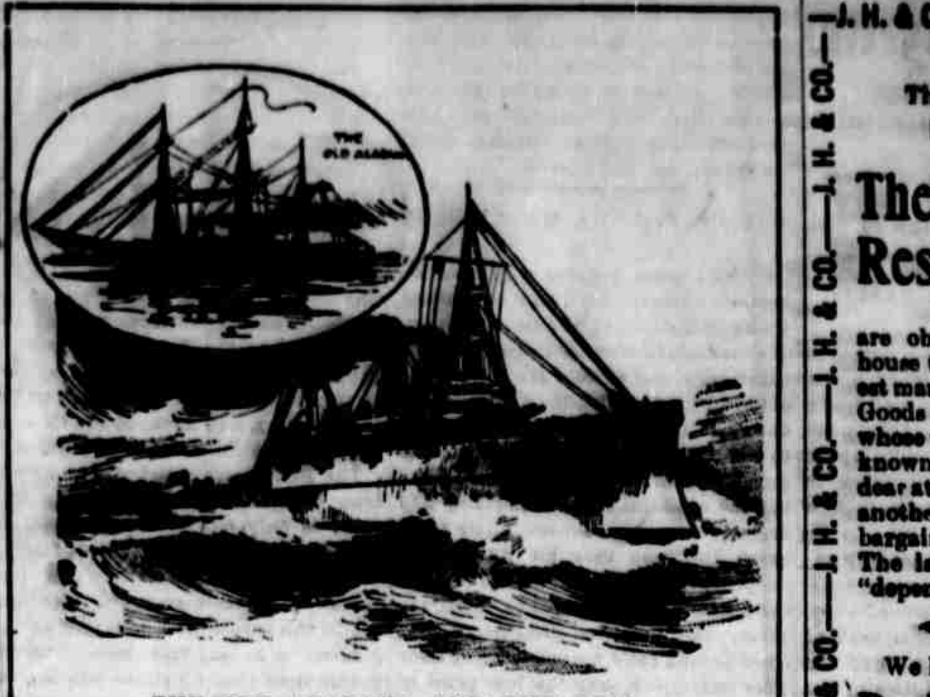
This lady's stomach did not become "bad" of "malice prepense and aforethought," as the lawyers say of certain criminals. The cause lay in the conditions of her life, her habits of eating, maybe—with, possibly, inherited weakness. There are so many things, and combinations of things, that tend to produce or develop dyspepsia, it is hard to trace them in individual instances. The symptoms (or consequences), however, are more numerous, dangerous, and deceptive than the uninstructed imagine. It is for this reason that so great a multitude of alleged "dyspepsia remedies" are prepared.

But the "bad" stomach having been slow to abandon duty and strike work, does not respond to any and all sorts of drugs that may be thrown hopefully into it. The cure must be exactly adapted to the disease, and if there is a medicine which so perfectly meets this requirement as Mother Seigel's Syrup the world has not yet heard of it. The tired and inflamed organ receives it for the genuine stimulus and healer that it is—and the "bad" stomach is changed back into a good one.

You now guess what that picture on my table represents—a machine in your body you will *never* see, but which in other ways you may study and know more about.

JAMES REED INJURED.

Mr. James Reed struck his leg against a cake of ice in such a manner as to bruise it severely. It became very much swollen and pained him so badly that he could not walk without the aid of crutches. He was treated by physicians, also used several kinds of liniment and two and a half gallons of whisky in bathing it, but nothing gave any relief until he began using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This brought almost a complete cure in a week's time and he believes that had he not used this remedy his leg would have had to be amputated. Mr. Reed is one of the leading merchants of Clay Court House, W. Va. Pain Balm is unequaled for sprins, bruises and rheumatism. For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



THE OLD ALABAMA AND THE NEW.

The new battleship Alabama, which on her recent trial trip made over 17 knots, exceeding the speed requirement of the contract, is 11,525 tons, 374 feet long, 72 feet 3 inches beam. Her horsepower is 10,000. Her main battery will comprise four 13-inch guns and fourteen 6-inch rapid fire, breechloading rifles. Completed she will cost $3,750,000.

PRACTICAL JOKER

Tampered With Kinau's Engines.

And May be Landed in Jail for it During the Day—President Wight's Account.

A reward of $500 is offered by the Wilder's Steamship Company for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person who boarded the Kinau on Monday night, while the vessel was lying alongside the wharf, and tampered with the engines.

The Kinau was tied securely to the wharf, had very little steam up and the boiler fires had been drawn when some person of whose identity the company has good information, climbed on the vessel and tied a cord to the throttle of the engines and carrying one end with him to the wharf, pulled the cord and set the engines going. The shipkeeper hearing the churning of the water under the stern, speedily discovered the cause and at once telephoned to Captain Clark, who with the chief engineer, immediately proceeded on board and set matters right.

In conversation Tuesday President Wight of the company said there was absolutely no danger of injury to the ship as the vessel was securely moored to the wharf fore and aft by strong hawsers and even if these had been cut or had given way the Kinau would have crept up to the end of the dock and remained there. There was just sufficient steam in the boilers to slowly turn the engines and it would have been impossible for her to have struck the Maui which was lying broadside with her. President Wight thinks the act was that of a practical joker and is in possession of information that will probably lead to his arrest today.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

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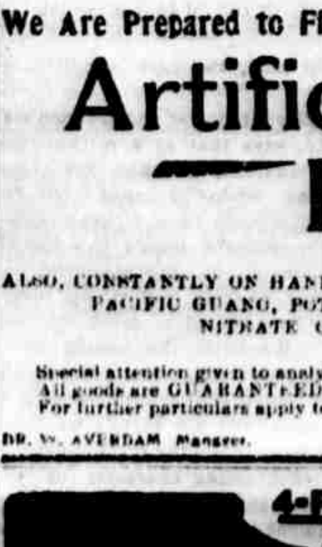
Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

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All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
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DR. W. AVERDAM Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

4-POUND CATALOGUE—FREE!



OUR FREE OFFER.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS ABOUT THIS CATALOGUE:

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—J. H. & CO.——J. H. & CO.—

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two Dollars, while another be considered a bargain at Four Dollars. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

—J. H. & CO.——J. H. & CO.—

The UNITED STATES NAVY and the UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORTS

USE THE VACUUM OILS

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S FLEET was lubricated with

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Use Vacuum Oils

ADMIRAL CAMARA, has ordered for the CARLOS V. and PELAYO of the Spanish Navy the

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IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS the standard of merit is

The "Vacuum"

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO. LIMITED.

AGENT FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Fort and Merchant Streets, King and Bethel Streets.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....OCTOBER 20, 1899

MARK TWAIN'S ADMIRATION.

Mark Twain, in the last Harper's, presents some vigorous views about Satan. These views are extremely superficial, or, he has opened up some important "higher criticism" about this well known personage which is extremely novel. He refers to him in these words:

"A person who has for untold centuries maintained the imposing position of spiritual head of four-fifths of the human race, and political head of the whole of it, must be granted the possession of executive abilities of the highest order.. In his large presence, the other popes and politicians shrink to midgets for the microscope. I would like to see him. I would rather see him and shake him by the tail more than any other member of the European Concert."

After his flattering eulogium upon his character, Satan as the King of the realm of Darkness should confer on Mark Twain the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Order of Head Devils. It is a rare event that a person who has won a name in literature and has lived for many years in New England, dares to come forward and admire the Evil One. Has Mark Twain become a comic Faustus, and entered into a compact to aid Satan's campaign on earth? George Herbert said, "No sooner is a temple built by God, but the devil builds a chapel close by," and is Mark Twain, under contract to lecture in these chapels on "Scenes in the Devil's Kingdom?"

Perhaps he is only telling the simple truth in his generous estimate of the influence of His Darkness, but he fails to mention the fact that since the Educators are beginning to teach the use of temporal weapons as well as spiritual, in the revolts against His reign, the switchings of his tail have been less ostentations, and he views with some alarm the notice posted over the doors of the Industrial Schools: "The Devil must go."

A RADICAL VIEW.

The Advertiser in discussing the aspects of the missionary work done here and elsewhere, has suggested that the younger generation of Christian men and women, were taking new and somewhat radical views of the nature of the work, and the means for making it effective.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, one of the leading Christian thinkers of America, expressed some new and noticeable views on the subject, in his remarks made recently, in the International Congregational council. The Springfield Republican sums up his remarks in the following words:

"The practical repudiation of Christian missions as a pioneer force in civilization is formally and flatly made a part of Dr. Abbott's creed. He said that missions 'may save some individual lives, and will emancipate some fragments of some tribes, but as far as the illumination of Africa is concerned the mission stations are like glowworms in the midnight darkness of a great meadow. If Africa is to be redeemed, first must go the law and after that the gospel.' A little further on he said, in so many words, that he put law before the gospel as the means of the world's redemption, and said that the authority of the law must be established before an effort is made to give the gospel. His argument was supported by the illustration of England's course, and he favored military conquest of inferior nations as a preliminary to giving them the gospel. Dr. Abbott has, in public and with emphatic formality, declared that the present missionary policy is a failure, and he holds up to ridicule what has been done by the American board and other missionary bodies in Africa for over half a century. By the same standard the missions in China and all other parts of the world are a failure. Yet the American board has heard, year after year, for 75 years, reports from the front which have encouraged them to labor on, struggling for larger rewards. First of all should come the military conquest of Africa, China and the other heathen parts of the world. Force should be used, and after that has prevailed, then the gospel of love should be preached to the people whom the armies were killing just before. He justified war in his apotheosis of law. 'The army is a necessary means of enforcing obedience to law,' he said, and his whole argument was in defense of the predominance of force until force shall have conquered the world, and then it will be ample time to preach about divine love."

The Republican does not furnish the exact words spoken by Dr. Abbott, but summarizes his speech.

Dr. Abbott's views do not concern the mission work now done in these Islands, because we have, at least outwardly, law and order. But they do present the case, in such a manner, that if they had been accepted one hundred years ago, foreign missions would not have been undertaken.

SCIENCE AND THE WEST INDIES.

Hawaii must prepare to maintain herself against the reign of science, which is instructing the sugar planters of other countries how to cultivate the sugar cane, and extract the juice. The old system of conducting the sugar industry in the British colonies is about to end. The absentee proprietors, who took little or no interest in improving the conditions of the industry and urgently demanded income, their managers also who took no interest in adopting improved methods, because the absent owners refused to encourage them; the resident proprietors who lived beyond their means or spent their time quarreling over the low price of sugar, are now forced to go into final bankruptcy, or reform the methods of the industry. As some of the colonies have applied to the Imperial Government for aid, that government has promised them some help but tells them distinctly that it is largely their own fault that they cannot make any profit out of the industry, that if they will use the present knowledge which is available, and can be obtained through trained experts, the increase of yield in their plantations will secure them profits even in spite of the discriminating tariffs and bounties.

The new commissioner of agriculture for the West Indies, Dr. Morris, has already begun to promote scientific cultivation and manufacture in the West Indies. He has at his disposal $90,000 per year. This sum is small, but he believes that with it, he can place the industry on the "rock-bottom of science and common sense." The first agricultural congress of the West Indies was held in the Barbadoes in January last. It was attended by planters and officials from all of the colonies. Great enthusiasm was manifested in its proceedings. It was stated by Dr. Morris that the sugar cane could now be produced from seed, and in this way improved varieties could be obtained and the percentage of sugar increased. A certain cane known as Barbadoes or "B 147," obtained in this way had already produced as high as three tons per acre, or double the average yield in that colony. The frightful waste of juice in the grinding process was discussed. It was said that in the old Muscovado process over 2000 pounds of sugar per acre was lost, or left in the canes.

If the yield of the present acreage of lands under cane cultivation in the West Indies should be increased by only one ton per acre, the product would begin to add largely to the world's supply. If better scientific methods are adopted, as they will be, and the increase trebled the yield will add still more to the world's supply.

Those who are interested in the sugar industries must not forget that the British hold a vast store house of labor in the millions of East Indian coolies, who can be placed on the sugar plantations. They can be confined to British territory, and kept to British use. Better methods of cane cultivation and manufacture will enable the planters to pay better wages. But the low priced labor of the coming century is in the hands of the Imperial Government of Great Britain.

Within a few years, perhaps fifteen or twenty, the American tariff on sugar will break down. The annexation of Cuba will make it useless. The sugar beet industry will gradually make it less important as a source of revenue.

These are the conditions which will confront Hawaii, not for some years to come perhaps, but inevitably in the end.

There is no discouragement, from this outlook, for the main industry of these Islands, but it gives full and abundant warning that we shall be before long in the noble struggle for existence.

ADMIRAL BARKER.

Capt. A. S. Barker has been assigned to the command of the navy yard at Portsmouth, Virginia. The Advertiser, speaking on behalf of his many and warm friends residing here, congratulates him in advance on his reception of the rank of Rear-Admiral which will take place within a few days. One of the charming features of our insular life has been the pleasant social intercourse of our people with many of the officers of the navy.

But we have a special interest and perhaps an investment, in Capt. Barker, because here he struck the matrimonial flag, and unconditionally surrendered to a charming woman.

Congress, which has the reputation for doing kind things to nice people, will please appropriate at once the money to dredge the Pearl Harbor channel and for building the docks and navy yard and assign Admiral Barker to life duty on these Islands.

THE VENEZUELA AWARD.

The nations which submit differences to arbitration, like the individuals who have to submit their disputes to juries, suffer from rough justice.

Venezuelas dispute with Great Britain on the boundary question, has ended in the decisive victory of the latter. On inspecting the map of the disputed territory, which appears in this issue, it will be seen that the arbitrators have unanimously given the gold fields to the British. They have generously given Venezuela the vast swampy tract about the mouth of the Batima river, and declared the Orinoco river open to the trade of the world.

The British are satisfied, but do not crow over the matter, because this affair is only one of the common incidents in the history of British foreign affairs. Ex-President Harrison like any good advocate must feel like "going to the tavern and swearing at the judges," as he had told the Venezuelan government that its claim was a good one. Did the eminent counsel get his fees in advance, or has he waited until the case has been decided? Those who deal with the South American Republics usually ask for cash in advance, as the officers and crews of these vessels of State, are in a constant state of mutiny. The crew of the Venezuela craft has mutinied already. Did the ex-President get his hands into the cash box, or has he rendered his services on "tick?" The amount which rumor says he has or will receive for his services, namely, $250,000, is probably far beyond the amount really agreed upon. Rumors like to deal in big figures. If the ex-President failed to collect in advance, he may have trouble in obtaining from the revolutionary government his just dues.

The Venezuelan award seems to be an excellent illustration of the practical methods of disposing of international disputes. The rights of the parties are not of so much consequence as a judgment which "makes a fair deal all around" as the traders say. The arbitrators well knew that the British policy would be in the Venezuelan case, to keep the gold fields open to all the world, and protect the miners. They knew on the other hand that the Venezuelan government would attempt to squeeze the miners, and would not protect them. So they gave the gold fields to the British, which was a most sensible thing to do. Having made up their minds that the British should have the gold fields, it was not difficult to find reasons to sustain a judgment to that effect.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

An item in the Advertiser of yesterday called attention to the need of drinking fountains for man and beast in this place.

For animals there is now only one, if the evidence of several hack-drivers is correct. For man there is substantially none. The need of them in the case of animals is so obvious that it requires no argument. Those who take a kindly interest in them declare that the absence of convenient watering places, causes a large amount of suffering to the many animals used in town, especially among those owned by the poorer classes of people, who drive them from some remote places in the rural parts. A community which is, on the whole, rather indifferent to the cause of preventing cruelty to animals, will not take much interest in such a trivial affair as providing drinking fountains for creatures that can't take care of themselves. One would expect in a generous community, that these horse drinking fountains would be found in many places, as the gifts of humane people, but benevolence does not seem to run in that direction.

As to man, the case is still more serious.

An officer in one of the regiments in transitu, says that at a railway station in Indiana, at which the trains conveying troops stopped for five minutes, a plain farmer, handicapped with benevolence, placed five barrels of ice water on the platform, and whenever a train pulled up, every thirsty soldier had a drink of cool water. Whenever the coming of a train with troops was wired, the farmer bought the ice and carted it to the station, and his barrels were full of cool water when the train stopped.

The effervescing character of our kindness is seen in the extravagant entertainment of the advanced forces, stopping herein transitu to Manila. The community generously gave $30,000 for their entertainment. But we have lately had, as many as three thousand soldiers on shore at one time, and have not even tendered them a glass of cold water. The saloons, of course do, for every saloon gives ice water freely, because it pays. The fixing of several hogsheads on the docks, near the transports, in which ice water was placed, would have been gratefully acknowledged by many thousands of enlisted men who had shore leave for a few hours or days. This cheap charity of furnishing cool water for the men who are carrying the Flag into Asia, has been entirely neglected. Its cost would have been insignificant. The earnest "Flag wavers" are so absorbed in their arduous and patriotic duties, it cannot be expected that they should stoop down to do such an insignificant service as that of providing cool water for thirsty soldiers. For, what has that to do with "waving?"

Still it is a pity that the plain farmer of Indiana had not settled here, and made the enlisted men grateful.

THE INTERIOR OFFICE.

The vacancy in the Interior office needs to be filled with the least possible delay. The absence of Mr. Damon leaves a Cabinet of but two men, and the chief executive department of the government is at a stand still.

The chief functions of a Minister of Interior at the present time are not those of a fighter, a statesman or a politician. The duties of the Minister of Interior are mainly to see that the road, bridge, wharf and public building program laid out by the legislature, is carried out and that the bulging surplus is expended for the public benefit instead of being allowed to fester in the public treasury until it breeds a money panic.

This work needs to be done *now*.

A live, snappy, business man, reasonably familiar with governmental affairs and with the practical work of the office should be secured if possible.

A man who answers this description is Hon. John A. McCandless, now a member of the Senate.

The Advertiser has at times disagreed with Mr. McCandless upon various issues of the day, and, as he is a man who does his own thinking and the Advertiser proposes to continue as an independent journal, there will probably be differences in the future; but at the present juncture and under existing conditions, it is submitted that Mr. McCandless will fill the bill better than any other available man.

As a member of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Government and of the Senate, for the last seven years, he has a close knowledge of governmental affairs, more particularly of the Interior Department, in which, as a practical man he has always manifested the greatest interest.

As an executive and business man he has demonstrated his ability by the accumulation of a comfortable fortune entirely through his own personal efforts. He has been a staunch and continuous supporter of annexation and the policy of progress.

He has a strong personal support among the younger and more radical men of the community and would bring support to the administration as well as infuse new blood into executive affairs.

The appointment is entirely in the hands of President Dole, and he will appoint whom he deems best; but he can feel assured that the appointment of Mr. McCandless will meet with general approval in the community.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Prof. Lyons' meteorological summary of the month is unusually interesting. The school children should be made familiar with it each month as it is one of those matters which touch their daily lives.

There has been little rain for seven months, and there is some apprehension that the artesian wells are failing. The facts do not warrant any serious fear of that kind, provided the facts furnished by Prof. Lyons give sufficient data. As to their accuracy, Prof. Lyons' name is an absolute guarantee of that.

The normal amount of rainfall for the month is 2.04 feet. There has fallen since January 1st, 17.57 feet.

During the month of September the rainfall was 0.80. The waterworks were pumping about 3,000,000 of gallons of artesian water per day. A number, perhaps 20, other artesian wells were discharging many millions gallons more of water night and day in and near the city.

But according to Prof. Lyons' statements, the fall of water in the artesian well which he constantly measures, was, during this dry month of September, from 34.4 feet above sea level to 34.2 feet above the same level. The fall therefore of water in that well was only two-tenths of a foot during the month. If the water in the artesian well measured by Prof. Lyons is connected at a greater or less depth with the entire subterranean water storage, it seems to be evident that there is not much danger of any failure of the water supply for the city even if the demand should increase indefinitely. The waste of artesian water from flowing wells is prodigal. If conserved, it would supply double the present population of the city. With a deficiency of 7.50 feet of rainfall up to date, and a decrease in this representative well of only two-tenths of a foot during the last month, which was a dry one, the decrease is small. Prof. Lyons states, however, that since the artesian wells were made in 1881, there has been a general fall of nine feet. This would make an average fall of about six inches every year. Whether the data justify the conclusion that it will continue, remains an open question.

Scrofula

Swollen Glands, Scrofula Sores, Hip Disease, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—Dreadful Consequences of Impure Blood.

Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without an equal.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofulous humor and impure blood and am now almost entirely cured of the eruptions with which I have been afflicted for the past year. My face, chest and back were badly broken out." FRED B. ORDWAY, Woodstock, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

SUGAR SITUATION

In Two Provinces of Cuba.

Extracts From Report of General Wilson to the War Department Just Made Public.

The War Department has recently made public an abstract from the report of General Wilson, military commander of Santa Clara and Matanzas provinces, which contains the following valuable information:

The two provinces produce almost equal amounts of sugar and together furnished 70 per cent in 1898-9 and 91 per cent in 1897-8 of all the sugar produced on the Island of Cuba. Forty-one centrals operated in 1899, and twenty-one others did not operate, but were in working order. About 87 were destroyed during the war. Some of the large centrals were only preserved by their owners paying one or both sides to protect their property. Many of those destroyed were lying idle and did not have modern machinery, which is now requisite, and had been largely driven out of business by the competition between beet and cane. The tendency of sugar-making is to the concentration of the work at the large centrals. The mills now operating are supplied with modern machinery, employing more scientific processes. Their capacity will be sufficient for all the cane which can be raised in the next two or three years and it is believed by experts can be enlarged to accommodate any probable increase of production. The ownership of the centrals in operation is divided as follows: Four American, one Spanish and twenty-one Cuban in Santa Clara and seven American, twenty Spanish, twenty-nine Cubans, two Germans and one French at Matanzas. The pay of laborers on the sugar estates varies from 40 cents a day for unskilled labor to $1.75 for skilled. General Wilson thinks that daily wages must necessarily rise as work is undertaken, because the supply of labor is very limited. The skilled laborers are generally Spaniards or foreigners. The field hands are Cubans, colored or white. Many Chinese are employed about the sugar mills in business requiring close attention rather than mechanical skill. The cost of living is given as follows: Rice, 6 cents per pound; cornmeal, 4 cents per pound; beans, 7 cents per pound; dried meat, 25 cents per pound. The mortality due to reconcentration and consequent starvation appears to have been in the province of Santa Clara about one-seventh (population 310,000 in 1898, against 354,000 in 1897) as compared with the loss of one-third of the population of Matanzas province. This difference is attributed to the difference in the character of the country and the more widely and scattered population, which enabled more of the inhabitants to evade the strict compliance with the orders of reconcentration. General Wilson says that the revival of agriculture has rapidly progressed under very discouraging circumstances, but that the people very greatly lack animals. Cienfuegos, the chief port of Santa Clara province, has a first-class harbor, which could be improved so that the largest ships might come up to the dock. The province has an aggregate railroad mileage of 260 miles, not including numerous branches belonging to plantations. The value of sugar land ranges from $3 to $60 per acre. Farms vary in size from a single caballeria (35 acres) to "colonias" and "ingenios" of many thousand acres. The foreign investor will be at a disadvantage in the examination of titles, as compared with the resident, until responsible companies are established to look up deeds and grants.—Willett & Gray's Circular.

A MISSOURI TRAGEDY

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Montgomery, Mo., says:

News has just been received of the murder of Frank Walker and his newly-married bride by Chris Rankin, a disappointed lover, who then killed himself. A child was seriously wounded by the shots that killed the couple. All concerned in the tragedy are prominent residents of Montgomery county.

MANILA'S LATEST

Last of the Volunteers Leave Manila for Tennessee.

AGUINALDO'S PROCLAMATION

Relies on the Democratic Party to Win the Next Presidential Election in United States.

MANILA, Oct. 8, 10 a. m.—The advance from Imus and Bacoor toward Malabon and Old Cavite began early this morning. General Lawton was in command.

MANILA, Oct. 7, 11 p. m.—The Tennessee Regiment, the last of the volunteers, will sail for the United States tomorrow on board the transport Indiana.

Aguinaldo, in a proclamation announcing the release of American prisoners and authorizing Filipino soldiers in the northern province to return to their homes, says:

"In America there is a great party that insists upon the Government recognizing Filipino independence. That party will compel the United States to fulfill the promises made to us in all solemnity and good faith, though not put into writing.

"Therefore we must show our gratitude and maintain our position more resolutely than ever. We should pray to God that the great Democratic party may win the next Presidential election and imperialism fail in its mad attempt to subjugate us by force of arms. There are some Americans in the Philippines who have joined us because they disapprove a war of what Mr. Atkinson calls criminal aggression. When offered a chance to return to their own camp they declined."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Admiral Dewey believes the report taken to Manila yesterday by a Dominican friar that Aguinaldo had issued orders to Filipino soldiers in northern provinces to return to their towns and resume farming. The Admiral is of the opinion that such a move on the part of Aguinaldo indicates that the insurgent commander is weakening as a result of the formidable preparations being made by this Government to suppress the insurrection during the coming dry season. The returning of the soldiers to their homes is, the Admiral believes, the beginning of the disintegration of the insurgent army, and he urges that reinforcements for both the army and navy be sent as expeditiously as possible to Manila in order to demoralize rebels before the dry season begins.

Rear Admiral Watson and General Otis were informed by cable today that the Brooklyn, New Orleans, Badger and Nashville had been given orders to proceed to the Philippines and that more vessels would follow. Commander Rogers of the Nashville informed the Navy Department in a cablegram received today that he had already sailed for San Juan, Porto Rico, where he will stop and replenish his coal supply. The Nashville should make the trip to Manila in between seven weeks and two months.

Colonel Harry C. Kesler, First Montana Volunteer Infantry, has been commissioned as brigadier general of volunteers for distinguished conduct at Malolos on March 31 last.

COURT NOTES.

Rose Ladd has brought a suit in assumpsit against Edward Stiles. She claims the sum of fifteen hundred dollars with interest at 10 per cent. per anaum from the 27th day of March, 1896; that on the 27th of September, 1893, she paid and lent to the defendant that amount to be repaid upon request. Plaintiff also claims that the defendant is further indebted to her in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for that on the 17th day of September, 1893, he did induce and procure plaintiff to borrow from W. W. Hall, trustee of the Hilo Boys' Boarding School, on the joint and several promissory note of herself and Samuel Ladd, her husband, the said sum of fifteen hundred dollars and to give as security therefor a mortgage on certain real property of said Rose Ladd situate in Honolulu of the value of two thousand dollars and upwards, which sum defendant promised to pay to said W. W. Hall, trustee, when it became due two years thereafter. That the said W. W. Hall did then and there pay the amount so loaned by him to plaintiff to the defendant Stiles. That when said note and mortgage became due the defendant neglected to pay the same and the plaintiff was compelled to pay off the same with interest and costs amounting to $48 more. That although often requested the defendant has refused to pay the said amount and still does.

In the ejectment suit of Mahoahoa vs. Tai Bun a demurrer has been interposed.

Lost at Sea.

Fred. Gieseke, the cabin-boy of the George Curtis, was washed overboard and lost from that vessel on the evening of the 9th inst. The vessel was running in a very heavy sea at the rate of thirteen knots an hour at the time and before any assistance could be rendered the unfortunate young fellow was lost to sight in the darkness.

THIRD YACHT RACE

Another Drifting Match With Columbia in the Lead.

ISELIN'S DESPERATE CHANCES

Race Declared Off With Both Yachts Five Miles From the Finishing Line.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Old Boreas again today played battledore and shuttlecock with the great single-stickers, and the third attempt to sail the first race of the Columbia-Shamrock series for the America's cup ended in failure. The race was declared off fifteen minutes before the time limit expired, with the yachts still five miles from the finish. But the vast throngs who went down to the sea to witness the battle royal were in a measure compensated by seeing a magnificent light-weather duel.

In the end the disappointment of the patriots was sharpened perhaps by the fact that when the race was abandoned the Columbia was in the lead and improving her position, and had it been finished today the American champion might have had one race to her credit.

As a result of today's struggle and those of Tuesday and Thursday, the talent are a good deal confounded. Some of them differ as to the merits of the two boats, but they seem unanimous upon two things—that the Shamrock is the ablest boat that ever crossed the western ocean to lift the mug, and, what is still more important, she is more ably handled than the defender. The superior seamanship of Captain Hogarth and his crew was demonstrated at several critical points in the race today.

Though to Captain Barr and the nervy managing-owner of the Yankee sloop belong the credit of executing as brilliant and daring a piece of seamanship as was ever witnessed in a yacht race, its recklessness caused a great deal of nervousness and anxiety; its accomplishment therefore, made the pulses of the Americans beat higher with pride. It was the spectacular feature of the day and fortune favored the brave.

The Irish boat did undeniably better work to windward. She carved her way up into the wind in astonishing style. But here again the Columbia seemed to be able to more than make up in footing what she lost in pointing, and as the ability of a sailing vessel is determined by her power to make headway against an adverse wind, she is the better boat by that test.

The Columbia had the better at the start. She bounded across the line like a racehorse, with mainsail, club topsail and staysail drawing and spinnaker down to starboard ready for the race before the wind, and ten seconds afterward her jib broke out like a cloudburst. The Irish boat went over seventeen seconds later, with the same rig. The patriots were wild with delight. But their enthusiasm was short-lived. The wily English skipper luffed to run through the Yankee's lee to the weather position. Captain Barr tried to head off this movement by luffing also. This sent both boats off at almost right angles to the course, straight in for the Jersey coast and straight for the mob of 500 vessels gathered for the run-down. The torpedo boats charged down upon them like a squadron of cavalry to clear the way for the yachts.

The Shamrock got the best of the luffing match, blanketing her rival and getting to windward of her. Then, when both had squared off in their course and let go their spinnakers, thousands waited and watched. Slowly, very slow at first, inch by inch, the defender of the cup drew away despite the Shamrock's repeated and tireless efforts to blanket her. Once clear, the white beauty forged ahead rapidly.

She had established a comfortable lead when the breeze lightened and hauled more to the northward.

The Shamrock, as on the two former days, profited by the seemingly light air and began to crawl up. But she did more. Captain Hogarth took in the Shamrock's spinnaker when the mark was sighted, gybed the Shamrock and trimmed down the balloon jib topsail with great rapidity, and, with everything drawing splendidly, before the American knew it, he was luffing up toward the Columbia. Captain Barr, on the Columbia, then followed suit, but the Shamrock had passed him well to windward. Captain Hogarth then set his spinnaker to port and increased the lead.

Captain Barr seemed unwilling at first to follow the lead of the Englishman and waited almost fifteen minutes, while the Shamrock overhauled and passed him before he followed suit. The Shamrock was a hundred yards ahead before he got his sails trimmed to the new conditions.

Soon afterward the wind hauled around still further, making it a broad reach to the mark. Both took in their spinnakers and eased their sheets. Then the white flyer gained steadily. The yachts were now about a mile and a half from the outer mark.

Gallantly the American came on. It was astonishing how fast she glided through the water. Hope rose; the Shamrock was to windward; they were coming like horses down the stretch; a hundred feet away and the Columbia had closed the gap; her slender prow just lapped the stern of the green hull.

Under the rules they must pass the float with the red ball on the starboard side.

It did not seem possible that the white boat could squeeze in between the Shamrock and the mark. To the onlookers it seemed inevitable that unless the Yankee boat kept away under the stern of the Shamrock there would be a collision or the Columbia would foul the float. But C. Oliver Iselin had desperate courage in a tight place. He played the limit. The man who set a club topsail in a driving gale in the deciding race between the Vigilant and Valkyrie II would stop at nothing.

On he came, forcing the Shamrock to go wide around, while the Columbia seemed to scrape the float as she bore about with her helm hard down. Though the Shamrock rounded first by nine seconds, she swept around so far on the outside that as both boats came up and their sails filled away on the starboard tack the Columbia not only had the weather gauge, but was in the lead.

No more reckless piece of courage was ever seen in an international race. It was a desperate game, but it won. Had the Columbia so much as touched the float she would have been disqualified. The enthusiasm of the crowds broke out again a few minutes later, when, after a few short tacks, the Shamrock tried to cross the Columbia's bows, but failed.

The beat to windward was by far the most interesting part of the race, while the breese held.

As the wind began to die out and the hope of finishing the race began to vanish the two boats split tacks and did not come together again for a long time, keeping every one guessing which one was ahead. During this fluky period everybody agreed that the Shamrock was the better handled. She never failed to take advantage of every new slant of the wind. At last twenty minutes before the race was declared off, the Shamrock decided to try conclusions and she headed across the Columbia's bow. So uncertain was the result that no one knew until the yachts were within a hundred feet of each other which would have to give way.

The Yankee skippers had their hands on the whistle cords, and when the Shamrock put her helm up, unable to make it, from both sides of the course came the shrieks of thousands of whistles, the enthusiastic shouts of the multitudes and the crash of the bands. They sailed the last twenty minutes neck and neck, but with the Columbia to windward and perhaps a length ahead.

Disappointed, but overjoyed that when the race was declared off the cup defender was in the lead, the excursion fleet headed back for Sandy Hook as fast as steam and sail could carry them.

HEAD OF LOYAL LEGION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley was installed as commander of the Loyal Legion at the meeting of the order held at Delmonico's last night. As he entered the dining-room where the members had gathered at the tables, he was greeted with applause and a round of cheers. The flag was duly presented and the oath of office was then administered to the new commander by the senior vice-commander, General Henry L. Jurnett.

The room was decked with American flags and the shades on the candles on the tables were formed of the national colors. About 300 members and guests were present.

ON VENEZUELA AWARD



On April 29, 1895, the Advertiser published the map which appears above. It was prepared by Professor C. J. Lyons. Professor Lyon's researches in the matter came to the attention of the Venezuelan Minister in Washington, for until Professor Lyons produced the magazine and maps of the Royal Geographical Society of England, it was not known in Washington that the Schomburgk line, made on behalf of the British, did not take in the valuable gold fields, and so recognized the claim of Venezuela to them. The Minister from Venezuela acknowledged in writing Professor Lyons' valuable investigations.

The present award made by the arbitrators gives to the British a line marked x x above. It will be noticed that it follows the line made by the British, which takes in a large tract of land not included in the Schomburgk survey, and especially gives to the British all of the gold fields which the Schomburgk survey did not give. The vast swampy tract about the mouth of the Barima is given to Venezuela and the British line is drawn in on the west, where the land has little value.

WAS HARMONIOUS

Republican Convention at Boston.

The Administration is Endorsed and Trusts Opposed in the Bay State —Nominations Made

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—The Republican State Convention today was exceedingly enthusiastic and harmonious and nominated the following ticket: Governor, William Murry Crane, Dalton; Lieutenant Governor, John L. Bates, Boston; Secretary of State, William M. Olin, Boston; Attorney General, Hosea M. Knowlton, New Bedford; Auditor, John W. Kimball, Fitchburg; Treasurer and Receiver General, Edward S. Bradford, Springfield.

The national administration is indorsed in the following paragraph:

"We express our confidence in the patriotic ideals of President William McKinley and the high qualities of statesmanship with which he has impressed them on his administration. He has enforced an efficient conduct of affairs in every department of the Government; he has so conducted the diplomatic service as to win for the United States the respect and admiration of foreign nations. The recent war with Spain, which was necessitated by humanity, has been overwhelmingly vindicated by the results so speedily and splendidly attained. We commend the tact, the patience, the skill and the statesmanlike spirit with which the President has approached the perplexing problems arising from the war. Under the treaty with Spain the law of nations put upon the United States the responsibility for the peace and security of life and property, the well-being and the future government of the Philippine Islands. Accepting this responsibility, it is our profound trust that the present hostilities can be brought to an early termination and that Congress, guided by a wise and patriotic administration will establish and maintain in these nations, hitherto the home of tyrants, a government as free, as liberal and as progressive as our own."

On the subject of trusts the platform says: "The Republican party of Massachusetts is unqualifiedly opposed to trusts and monopoly and the capitalization of fictitious and speculative valuations."

For Minister of Interior.

Among the many names mentioned as fit successors to Captain James A. King as Minister of the Interior is that of John A. McCandless. Indeed, it may be said that yesterday afternoon public opinion had virtually crystallized in his favor. There was some doubt expressed in some quarters, however, as to whether he could be induced to take the office. Of his fitness for it there were none.

HAIR



WEALTH

Wealth of hair is wealth indeed, especially to a woman.

Every other physical attraction is secondary to it.

If your hair is too thin or losing its luster, get—

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Growth becomes vigorous and all dandruff is removed.

It always restores color to gray or faded hair. Retain your youth; don't look old before your time.

Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and clears the complexion.

Prepared by
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar 4¼.

J. A. Mehrten is no longer connected with the firm of Coyne-Mehrten Furniture Company.

The trustees of the Anglican Church in Hawaii have acquired a piece of land in Onouli, Hawaii.

The deed from the Aloha Coffee Company to the Olaa Sugar Company has been placed on record.

There was no business in the courts yesterday, as they were closed out of respect to the late Captain King.

Very heavy rains fell at the head of Nuuanu valley yesterday morning and the waterworks people are correspondingly happy.

Charley Achi says there is more money in the real estate business than speculating in assessable stocks. He has tried both.

L. E. Pinkham has the contract for sinking the artesian well at the Kawaiahao Church grounds. A well is also to be sunk on Queen street for the new brewery company.

Dr. Maxwell reports the total rainfall at the experiment station up to noon yesterday was one and a quarter inches, and remarks that numbers of lawn sprinklers were in full play, despite the generous rainfall.

Gus. Schuman, Fort street, keeps constantly on hand a full line of Studebaker farm wagons, lumber, delivery and spring wagons, plantation and contractors' dump carts; also a nice line of single and double harness.

The moving of the old residence of William G. Irwin to another beach lot owned by him has been completed. It was a work of some difficulty in order that no trees should be destroyed on the way, but it was finally accomplished with the loss of only a few shrubs. It is understood that the premises will eventually be occupied by Special Agent Sewall when Mr. Irwin's new palatial residence is completed.

THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Most important news comes from the Transvaal tonight, which if true, probably indicates that the South African Republic is about to yield or, in any case, that the Boers have abandoned all ideas of invading Natal.

The news is comprised in a cablegram from Newcastle, Natal, which says that the farmers who arrived there today from the Buffalo river state that the Boers are returning to their homes, leaving patrols along the river. The commanders still remain on the Free State border. The dispatch also says that the feeling at Newcastle now is that the Boers do not intend to attack that place and that the evacuation of the town was premature.

Negotiations are still in progress.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 19, 1899.

Name of Stock.	Capital Paid.	Par Val.	Bid.	Ask ed
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	400	
SUGAR.				
American Assessable		100	70¾	71
" " " Paid up	780,000	100		
Ewa	5,000,000	20	25½	26
Hamoa	175,000	100	40	
Haw Ag. Co.	500,000	100		325
Haw'n Com'l & Sug Co.	2,312,750	100	97½	
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	1,600,000	100	200	225
Honomu	500,000	100	175	
Honokaa	1,000,000	20	34	34¾
Haiku	600,000	100		300
Kahuku	500,000	100	15	165
Kamalo Pag. Co. ld a		20		
" " " pd. up	250,000	20		
Kihei Plan Co. ld ass		50	13	14
" " " pd. up	1,500,000	50		47
Kipahulu	160,000	100		115
Koloa	250,000	100		175
Kona Sugar Co. Ass		100		
" " Pd up	180,000	100		100
Maunalei Sug. Co. ass	800,000	100	15	22½
" " paid up	100,000	100		
McBryde Sug. Co. ld ass		20	4¾	5
" " " pd. up	1,650,000	20	18	19
Oahu, assessable		100	130	135
Oahu, paid up	2,400,000	100	180	187½
Onomea	1,000,000	20	23½	23¾
Ookala	800,000	20		20¼
Olaa Sug. Co. ld. ass		20	1 4 5	5
" " " pd. up		20	17	17½
Olowalu	150,000	100	150	165
Paauhau Sug. Plan. Co				30
Pacific	800,000	100		
Paia	750,000	100		300
Papaikou	750,000	100		200
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	207½	250
Waialua Agr Co. ass.		100	117½	120½
" " " pd. up	1,500,000	100	151½	152½
Walanae	900,000	100		200
Waiakoa	700,000	100		
Waimanalo	252,000	100		150
Waimea	126,000	100	115	
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co	500,000	100	120	
Inter Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	150	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw'n Elect. Co	225,000	100	175	180
Hon. Rpd Trav. & L Co.	80,000	100		40
Mona-Kau Tel & Teleg'h Co ltd	15,000	25		25
Mutual Telephone Co.	150,000	10	17½	
Kahuku Cof. Co. L. ass.		100		
" " " Paid up	31,000	100		
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	100	
People's Ice & Ref. Co	150,000	100		200
BONDS.				
Haw'n Gov't 6 per ct.			102½	
Haw'n Gov't 5 per ct.			100	
Haw'n G. Post Savings 4½ per ct.			95	
O. R. & L. Co.			100	

*4 17-20.
**1 17-20.

Session Sales—Three hundred and fifty Olaa, $1.80; 100 McBryde, $4.80.

Outside Sales Reported—Two hundred Olaa, $1.85; 5 Hawaiian Sugar Company, $225.

Quotation Changes—Forty-five.

No afternoon session of the Stock Exchange was held, the usual meeting being omitted out of respect to the memory of the late Captain J. A. King.

CAPTAIN SLATER'S COMPANY

Having a Good Time Marching Round the Island in the Rain.

The men of the Sixth Artillery are experiencing anything but pleasure on their march around the Island. On Wednesday morning they broke camp at Moanalua for Redmond Grove, but on account of the heavy roads it took them three hours to make the distance—about six or seven miles.

No effort was made at order on the march and at the grove Captain Slater pitched camp and gave the men full liberty. During the night the rain fell very heavily and the tents were flooded. The men resumed their march toward Waialua yesterday morning, feeling very stiff and miserable. Last night they had not arrived there and the presumption is that they are camped by the big stream on the mountains midway between Pearl City and Waialua and that they will arrive at the latter place today.

THE URDANETA RAISED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Navy Department has received the following from Rear-Admiral Watson:

"Manila, Oct. 5.—Cornwall, with the Callao, Mindoro, Gondohul, Basco and an armed lighter, also a landing force of marines from Cavite and bluejackets from the Baltimore, Petrel and Helena, entered the Orani river on Monday morning and raised the Urdaneta, the gunboats protecting the Cornwall, landed and scoured the neighborhood and town. The insurgents fled, firing scattering shots. The town was abandoned, partially burned by shells. No casualties.

"Brought the Urdaneta to Cavite today. The propeller and shaft are in place. The smokestack has been recovered. Will refit her.

WATSON."

All the consular flags and many private ones were at half-mast yesterday in token of respect to the late Minister of the Interior.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
AND
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.
AND
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 13	CHINA	OCT. 24
CITY OF PEKING	OCT. 21	DORIC	OCT. 31
GAELIC	OCT. 31	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 10
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 17

For general information apply to
H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agts.

The Elgin
WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in ....
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company
—LIMITED.—

TIME TABLE

S. S. KINAU,
FREEMAN, Master.
MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF STEAMER KINAU.

On and after October 17 next the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 1 p. m. for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihei, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

Passengers and freight will be taken for Makena, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Hilo, Hakalau, Honomu, Papaikou and Pepeekeo.

Passengers and PACKAGES ONLY will be taken for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihei and Laupahoehoe.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMERON, Master.
MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,
BENNETT, Master.
MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunalei, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolua, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of $100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President,
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Hot Water Tanks, Radiators, Tile and General Supplies.

Write for our estimate on anything you need. We buy all our material at Sheriffs', Receivers', Trustees' and Assignees' Sales. Our Prices are One-Half of Others. Write for free Catalogue No. 13 on all kinds of merchandise.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

"HELPING TO DIE"

While There is Life There is Hope.

"Medicus" Says It is the Duty of a Physician to Prolong Life in All Cases.

Honolulu, Oct. 16, 1899.

Editor Pacific Commercial Advertiser.—Dear Sir: In your issue of October 12 is an editorial, "Helping to Die." I would like to say a few words on this subject. Although I happen to be one of the younger physicians, and educated in a school noted for the breadth of its education, I cannot say I am free from "the old traditions and prejudices," if such is indicated by a reluctance to taking human life.

There may be cases where sufferers form compacts with their physicians to the effect, that if their disease become unbearable he will "take their life." But what would a compact made with such a one be worth? A physician who makes such a compact has clearly lost all recollection of the oath administered to him before his university granted him his diplomas. If he can be made to break his first compact, I don't see how much reliance can be placed upon his keeping the second. Furthermore, so long as the medical profession is made up of human beings, with all their frailties and liability to err, I would strongly deprecate this new-fangled proposition "that strikes at once against the snags and prejudices of habit."

To say that such a course does so strike, is giving voice to something that has a very fine sound, but it is better to have a habit with snags and prejudices than one that lays its possessor open to the suspicion of criminal actions.

You say: "Who can now define the power which one rightfully has over his own life, to preserve or destroy it, or delegate the power to others to destroy." It seems to me that after reading your editorial one would not feel it would be a difficult task to find one, at least, in our community, and consequently I would ask: Are not the supporters of your argument taking unto themselves the very power they scorn the old-fashioned individuals for possessing?

But whatever may be said from the theoretical point of view, there still remains the practical side, which is naturally by far the more serious one and the question in practice devolves upon the physician to decide. Might I ask what are the exact conditions that would justify a physician in taking life? "When there is no hope," seems to be the apparent answer. But when is that? Any physician knows the truth of the old saying, "While there is life there is hope." Or else are we to take it when the patient is suffering extreme pain and there is apparently no hope of his living? The most common cause of such a condition is undoubtedly cancer, and would a physician be justified in taking life under such circumstances, when a cure for cancer is on the verge of discovery? It is rare that such pain can not be alleviated.

Are we to take it when a person is dying by inches from consumption, when cases are on record of cure resulting from collapse of the lung due to perforation of the pleura?

Are we to take it when a person is crippled for life, because they will be a burden to themselves and others, when it is common enough to find such cripples develop a mental capacity beyond the ordinary?

Should we take the life of imbeciles or idiots, when craniectomy has recently made many of them rational beings?

When are we to take it? Not until mortal man acquires the gift of seeing into the future, and he has not yet attained that attribute—at least, I have not heard of it.

The cases that cannot be alleviated by the judicious use of proper remedies are so very few and far between that it is better to let ten such cases bear their burden than to take the life of one who, for all we know, might have recovered.

Then again, are we to do it on our own initiative or if the patient asks us. All medical men have had experiences in which the patient has begged of them "something to end their life," and yet many such have recovered.

No, indeed, Mr. Editor, do not saddle the medical profession with any more care and worry than it bears right now. They are sufficient without this additional burden. The medical fraternity are not at all anxious that the old saying, "licensed to kill," should become fact and not metaphor.

Thanking you for your space, I am,
MEDICUS, JR.

[Note. The question raised by Judge Baldwin regarding the right of the physician to avoid prolonging an existence that carried with it great suffering, is in a large measure academic. It was made prominent by the Judge's eminent position as a jurist. The "right" also to terminate or cause to be terminated one's own life, where there is incurable disease, with great suffering, is also largely academic. As "Medicus Jr." properly says, it is the practical side of the question that has value.

There cannot be any law enacted granting the physician any right whatsoever to terminate the life of a patient. It would be impossible to define by law the limitations upon such a right. Besides the evidence necessary to establish the facts in any case under a legal review of it would be unsatisfactory, and largely within the physician's sole possession. Nor would it be safe to confer such judicial powers on men, who are admitted to the profession of medicine, without due qualifications. No doubt the giving of opiates to those who have incurable disease and suffer extreme pain, tends to suspend the functions and hastens death in many cases, but human reason, in its infirmity, often approves of indirect, while it disapproves of direct methods of reaching an end. You cannot directly steal a person's money, but the law permits you to bargain and trade so that you do get the ignorant person's money, and he gets nothing for it in return.

The law, which is the organized sense of the people, permits a surgeon to operate on a person, even when a majority of physicians would declare that the operation must be fatal. This is getting close to the danger line. And "successful treatment" in surgery has often become a by-word in the medical profession, because it is called "successful treatment" if the patient survives twenty-four hours after the operation.

The practical aspect of the discussion is, that means should be devised to permit only capable and educated men to practice medicine, because they do so often hold the issues of life and death in their hands. One of the most distinguished physicians said that, "If Omniscience came to earth and opened court for the trial of lawyers and doctors, and held them responsible for their blunders, the jails would be full." If there is any truth in this remark, it is not wise to encourage the doctors to pass judgment in the matter of closing out life.

But the intelligent and conscientious physician, taking the largest view of his duty towards his patients, and the relation of his patient to the laws which govern his existence will make each case a rule for itself.

In the coming years, there will be, no doubt, new views taken on this subject, and the physician will be justified in doing that which he now hesitates to do. The Editor.]

ANNIE T. K. PARKER

To Engage in the Cattle Business.

Her Guardian Petitions That She May be Represented ni a Proposed Corporation.

In the probate division of the Circuit Court yesterday A. W. Carter, recently appointed guardian of the estate of Annie T. K. Parker, filed a petition to Judge Perry in which he sets out that the property interests of his ward are largely in lands and live stock used as a ranching business.

That there is about to be organized a corporation under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands for the purpose of engaging in, carrying on, buying, selling, importing and dealing in all kinds of live stock, the selling of beef, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry and other live stock, and the selling of carcasses or parts thereof or any products or commodities made therefrom, and the buying and selling of all kinds of food products, said business to be confined to within certain limits in the districts of Hilo and Puna, on the Island of Hawaii.

That the ranch in which the said minor is interested has found a market within such limits and it would be greatly to the advantage of said minor's estate to be able to participate in the said proposed corporation.

That the business about to be carried on by the said proposed corporation is, in fact, of the same nature as the business that has been heretofore carried on by the estate of said minor.

That it is essential for the protection of the ranching business and said minor's interest that she be represented in said corporation and be permitted to participate in the same.

That the capitalization of said corporation is $20,000.

That the capital required for said corporation will probably at no time exceed $10,000.

That the said minor will be entitled to one-fourth of the stock in said corporation and participate in one-fourth of the profits.

In conclusion the guardian prays that he be authorized to subscribe and pay for the stock it is proposed that the minor shall take, etc.

The Family Friend.

No remedy has as good a right to that title as Kickapoo Indian Oil. It is good for internal and external use; it is pain's most powerful panacea. No one can say "I won't" have neuralgia, rheumatism, earache or any other acute pain, but everyone who has a bottle of Kickapoo Indian Oil in the house can say with confidence "I won't" have neuralgia or any other pain long. The power of this oil over pain is marvelous. Toothache, earache, headache, neuralgia and rheumatic pains, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, colic, cramps, and all acute pain yield instantly to it. You are always proof against pain with a bottle in the house. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

THE OLAA LEASES

Important Decision of the Supreme Court.

Which Will Affect Many Lessees of Crown Lands on the Island of Hawaii.

Yesterday afternoon the Supreme Court, Judge Perry sitting in place of the Chief Justice, handed down a decision in the case of E. A. Horan against Sanford B. Dole as President, J. A. King as Minister of the Interior and J. F. Brown as agent of Public Lands, of the Republic of Hawaii. In view of the importance of the case and the number of people affected by it, the decision is printed in full.

The syllabus of the decision reads:

Section 76 of the Land Act, 1895, which permits a holder of an Olaa crown land lease covering less than 200 acres to obtain a patent for that and additional land, in all not exceeding 200 acres, upon the improvement o. 30 acres thereof and other conditions,, does not permit one who has obtained a patent for the entire area covered by his lease to obtain a patent for additional land after the termination of his lease and in consequence of improvements made thereon after the termination of his lease and his acquisition of the fee.

The opinion of the court is by Justice Frear, and is as follows:

This is a submission upon an agreed statement of facts under sections 1255-1258 of the Civil Laws.

The material facts agreed upon are these: The plaintiff E. A. Horan, at the date of the enactment of the Land Act, 1895, was the holder of a lease from the Commissioner of Crown Lands of lot 284, containing 47.25 acres, in the Ahupuaa of Olaa, District of Puna, Island of Hawaii; in 1896, under the provisions of Part IX of the Land Act, he applied for the said lot in fee, representing that he had 15 per cent of the lot under cultivation with coffee, fruit, field or garden crops and had improvements of house and extra cultivation thereon of the value of $200 in addition to the said 15 per cent; the Sub-Agent of Public Lands for the district found that there were about ten acres under cultivation and that the house was of the value of $150; the application was accepted and in due time a patent was issued to Horan for the lot; Horan has continued to live on the lot to the present time, and now has the entire area under cultivation and has improvements thereon valued at $2,400 and has expended thereon $9,000; he has now applied for an additional 250 acres, namely, lots 107, 108 and 109, in the new Olaa survey, but his application has been denied by the defendants. He contends that he has a right under said Part IX of the Land Act to purchase these additional lots at their appraised value and asks that the defendants be ordered to issue to him a patent for the same on receipt of the appraised value.

The decision of the case depends upon the construction of section 76 of the said Land Act (Civ. L. Sec. 260) the portion of which material to this case is as follows:

"Section 76. Any person holding land individually or in conjunction with others, situate in the Ahupuaa of Olaa, District of Puna, on the Island of Hawaii, under a lease from the Commissioners of Crown Lands (not reserving rent for the first three or five years of such lease), shall at any time after the first payment of rent, which is hereby reduced for such leases to one dollar per acre annually in the case of all leases reserving a larger amount, upon the improvement of not less than 15 per cent of the area of the land to be patented, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, which improvements shall include the bona fide cultivation of coffee or fruit, field or garden crops, or all or any of such crops, and payment to the Commissioners of the unimproved value of the premises to be patented according to the appraisement stated in section 79, be entitled to receive from the Government a land patent for any portion of his leased premises in one parcel within 200 acres in extent and including such improved portion, if all the conditions of such lease to be performed by such lessee up to such time, shall have been substantially performed.

"Provided, however, that condition 5 of such lease for the purpose of making such lease good, shall be deemed to have been substantially performed when improvements or cultivation shall have been made on such premises to the aggregate value of $200. No land patent, however, shall be issued for any portion of said premises until improvements or cultivation to the extent of $200 in addition to the 15 per cent above named shall have been shown to have been made.

"Any such person as aforesaid whose lease covers less than 200 acres of land and who has improved not less than thirty acres thereof, shall upon fulfilling the above mentioned requirements, have the privilege of purchasing an additional area according to the appraisement stated in section 79, provided the aggregate acreage of his holding shall not exceed 200 acres. * *"

This section provides for two classes of cases: (1) A person holding an Olaa crown land lease of whatever area may obtain a patent for such portion of the same land, as shall have no more than an area of which the cultivated part is 15 per cent, but which shall not exceed 200 acres in all, and (2) any such person whose lease covers less than 200 acres may obtain a patent for the same and additional land, in all not to exceed 200 acres, provided he has improved not less than thirty acres thereof (15 per cent of 200 acres).

The plaintiff applied for and obtained his patent under the first part of the section. This is shown by the fact that he stated in his application that he had 15 per cent of his lot of 47.25 acres under cultivation and that the Sub-Agent of Public Lands found that he had about ten acres under cultivation. He could not have applied under the second part of the section unless he had thirty acres under cultivation. Having obtained a patent for all the land covered by his lease under the first part of the section he now seeks to obtain a patent of additional land under the second part of the section.

When he obtained his patent for the whole of the land covered by the lease, the lease terminated. In such case the lease would naturally merge in the patent, and that it would become merged seems to have been contemplated as shown by the clause in section 78 (Civ. L. Sec. 262), which provides: "The premises thus sought to be patented shall, from the date of such application accompanied by one-fourth of the purchase price, be free from the stipulations of such crown lease, which shall, however, remain in full force as to the remainder of the premises described therein." Since the application and patent covered the entire premises in this case, the entire premises became free from the stipulations of the lease and there was no remainder of the premises as to which the lease could remain in force.

The question, then, is whether a person who has once exercised his right and who has obtained a patent for the whole of the land covered by his lease under the first part of the section may exercise his right a second time and under the second part of the section. We need not decide whether a person may first exercise his right under one part of the section and then under the other part or whether he may exercise his right more than once under either part in case he should not obtain a patent for the whole 200 acres on his first application, for in our opinion he can exercise his right only so long as he holds a crown land lease, and it appears in this case that the applicant has no such lease, it having terminated upon his obtaining his patent for the whole land covered by the lease.

The statute does not, as contended on behalf of the plaintiff, confer an absolute right to obtain a patent upon a person holding a lease at the date of the Act irrespective of whether he holds the lease at the date of his application for the patent. If that were so the holder at the date of the Act could obtain a patent even though he might have assigned his lease prior to his application for the patent and his assignee, the holder of the lease, could not obtain a patent; or he could obtain a patent even though he had surrendered his lease before his application for the patent—which the applicant has practically done in this case by accepting a title in fee simple. The statute clearly confers the right upon only those who hold at the date of their application leases in existence at the date of the statute. It says in the first part of the section: "Any person holding land under a lease," not "any person who has held land under a lease"; and in the second part of the section: "Any such person as aforesaid whose lease covers" etc.; and the language of the section throughout bears out this construction. It does not say that a person having a lease of fifty acres may cultivate ten acres and then surrender his lease and obtain a fee simple title for the whole lot and then cultivate thirty acres of his own land thus obtained and held in fee simple and then obtain a patent for 150 acres more.

This construction is entirely consistent with the decisions in Webster vs. Luther, 163 U. S. 337, and other cases relied on for the plaintiff, which held that sections 2304 and 2306 of the United States Revised Statutes conferred upon certain soldiers and others an absolute assignable right to acquire additional lands. Similarly, it might be held under our statute that a person who came within the terms of the statute acquired an absolute right to obtain additional land, which right would pass with an assignment of the lease. But it could not be held that one who did not come within the terms of the statute had such right. The statute confers the right upon only those holding land under leases and who have improved the required area of the leased premises. In this case the applicant does not hold a crown land lease and he has not improved the required area of land held under such a lease. As a basis for his present application he has shown merely that he has a fee simple in his own right and that he has improved only the land so held in fee, although he once held the land under lease—before he made the improvements and before he made his present application.

Judgment is ordered for the defendants.

Sensational and Untrue.

The sensational article in an afternoon paper on glanders in the city is unwarranted. Enquiry from veterinary surgeons and livery stable proprietors shows that there is no increase in the number of cases of the dread disease; there has been for years past an occasional case and the animal has been promptly destroyed. All such matters must be reported at once to the Board of Health and no recent cases have been reported.

The present epidemic of influenza in stock need cause no anxiety. It is being successfully treated and the number of cases is decreasing. Undoubtedly the cause was the hot, dry weather.

MANY THANKS.

"I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massingill, of Beaumont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Read the Daily Advertiser.

ITCHING PILES.

From the Melbourne Age.

Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them bad enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoid, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; hives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states:

For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.
Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.
The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.

GIVEN AWAY!

OR NEARLY SO.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

For a few days, I will sell the famous "Nye's" Sperm Oil at 15 Cents a bottle.

☞ Will Not Gum Your Machine.

L. F. Prescott

Fort Street, near Hotel.

Dealer in Sewing Machines.

Castle & Cooke,

LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 40 years. In boxes 1s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

ELEELE!

Is the Name

Of our new stock of Hot Water Bottles, Bulb and Fountain Syringes.

Durability

Especially manufactured for us and guaranteed to last longer than other Rubber Goods in this Climate.

Guaranteed!

Have You Seen Our

WINDOW DISPLAY?

Now is the time to replace your leaking Hot Water Bottle with a real first-class article.

For sale only by

HOLLISTER DRUG CO

SOLE AGENTS.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNISED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER'S Verger writes:—"I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed; I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

LIONEL BROUGH, Esq., the eminent actor writes:—"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister actors."

Mr. THOMAS ROGERS, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, 1898, writes:—"Hitherto, I have commenced my fifty-second year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.
SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.
See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS and FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONOURED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.
FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS and STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT the AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and CAPE COLONIES.
Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L'D.
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In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
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Canadian Pacific Railway.

Read the Daily Advertiser.

THE HOLT ESTATE

Supplemental Report of the Master.

Securities of the Estate Given Thorough Examination—Losses Incurred to be Borne Equally.

Henry Smith, as master appointed to examine the accounts of the Holt Estate, has submitted the following supplemental report to the court:

MASTER'S SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

I now ask leave to file this as a supplemental report to my report filed on the 5th instant:

I have repaired to the office of Bruce Cartwright, trustee, for the purpose of examining all the securities belonging to this estate.

The oldest note is the one given by John D. Holt Sr., mortgagor, for the sum of $2,688.06, which has been reduced to a balance of $1,500. It was accepted by the late James W. Austin, the then trustee, on October 6, 1870, and is secured by the mortgagor's $1,500 policy of insurance on his life issued by the Equitable Society of New York. It appears to the master that this loan is secure, in view of the fact that the trustee pays over to the mortgagor as beneficiary of the estate only what remains of his share of the income in this estate after deducting what is due and owing by the beneficiary to the estate.

The only security which has unfortunately proved a loss to the estate was a mortgage given by one William H. Cummings on some real estate situate in Wailuku, Island of Maui. The note for the same was originally $2,500, and upon foreclosure, the property brought the sum of only $700, the houses on the land having been secretly sold and removed from the land without the mortgagee's knowledge or consent. After the foreclosure proceedings, a judgment was procured by the trustee against said Cummings, who, it appears, was a Government beneficiary and was drawing a salary, for the balance due upon his note. This judgment enabled the trustee to garnishee 25 per cent of Cumming's salary up to the time the new Audit Act went into effect, since which time nothing has been collected upon the judgment, and the sum of $1,424.65 is now the amount short of the original loan. I find that the mortgage on this loan was accepted February 8, 1892, by the present trustee's predecessor, A. J. Cartwright, who died July 12, 1892. Question: Upon whom should this loss fall? The loan appears to have been made by the deceased trustee in apparently good faith, and another excuse offered is the fact that said deceased trustee was not in a position to personally inspect the real property which was sold, it being situate on the Island of Maui. A previous mortgage was exhibited to the master showing that Messrs. Allen & Robinson, merchants, accepted the same property in security for their loan of $3,150 to said Cummings, and, in all probability, this transaction was the cause of the late Mr. Cartwright's acceptance of the security offered for a new loan upon the same property; it also shows that the late trustee was a little more prudential than Messrs. Allen & Robinson, for the amount of their loan was $650 more than Mr. Cartwright's.

The foregoing circumstances were narrated to the master in extenuation, but whether or not they are sufficient to show that the deceased trustee had used more than ordinary care or caution in his acceptance of said loan, it is solely for the court to decide.

Should it be held that the loss fall upon the estate, it is only fair that the same should be equalized among all the beneficiaries to be deducted from the next rent distribution, as follows:

One-third to be borne by James R. Holt Sr.	$ 474 70
One-third to be borne by John D. Holt Sr.	474 70
One-third to be subdivided into nine equal parts and be borne by the heirs of O. J. Holt	474 65
Total deficiency, on Cumming's loan	$1,424 05

And whatever is collected hereafter upon the judgment due by Cummings should be distributed to the beneficiaries in like proportion.

The only bonds owned by the estate are five $100 denomination in the Oahu Railway & Land Co.'s stock, certificates numbered 154 to 157 inclusive, and one numbered 168.

The largest real estate loan is to one John D. Holt Jr., for the sum of $9,000, now reduced to $8,500; it is for three years from March 21, 1896, rate of interest 6½ per cent. From the master's personal knowledge of the lands covered by this mortgage, it is safe to report that the security offered for this loan is ample.

I do not feel disposed to report on the sufficiency of the loans made on real estate situate outside of Honolulu. I will report, however, that, as all the mortgages (except the one above mentioned given by John D. Holt Jr.) are past maturity, a sure test of their sufficiency is to require all mortgagors to settle them or give further additional securities, if so it is required by the next trustee.

Following are the loans secured by real estate outside of Honolulu:

J. M. Monsarrat, lands in Kona, Hawaii; 7½ per cent	$ 3,500 00
J. M. Monsarrat, lands in Hamakua, Hawaii; 8 per cent	1,000 00
C. Lily Auld, Molokai lands; 8 per cent	800 00
E. K. Kane, 5 pieces of land in Maui and 2 pieces of land in Honolulu; 9 per cent	3,000 00
Mrs. M. K. Keohokalole, Molokai lands; 9 per cent	450 00
Kahelepi Mikana, interest in Akupuna of Waikoloa, Hawaii; 8 per cent	350 00
Total	$ 9,000 00

Following are the mortgages secured by lands in Honolulu:

James R. Holt Jr., land corner Beretania and Punahi streets, worth, it is said, $4,000; 7 per cent	$ 1,500 00
E. Mikolemi, lands in Palama, 2.35 acres; 9 per cent	600 00
Cushingham, property on Young street; 9 per cent	325 00
Chris. J. Holt, homestead in Punahou; 8 per cent	1,500 00
John D. Holt Jr., lands on Fort street and also on Punchbowl street; 6½ per cent	8,500 00
Total	$12,425 00

15th ANNIVERSARY

Of the Honolulu Branch W. C. T. U.

About Fifty Ladies Present to Hear Reports of Officers and Mrs. Newman's Address.

On Tuesday afternoon about fifty ladies met at the home of the president, Mrs. J. M. Whitney, at the annual meeting of the W. C. T. U., its fifteenth anniversary. Mrs. Whitney conducted the devotional exercises, giving a very interesting talk upon the hopeful signs of the universal acceptance of the Christ in the world. The encouraging view was first in the peace congress, which would have been impossible a few years ago; second, in the effort which is being made in behalf of temperance and purity. There are just as many saloons and brothels but public sentiment is aroused and awake to the importance of suppressing them or at least by segregation making them less harmful to the social fabric. Again the canteen law was a great step in advance and although the Attorney-General decided against its operation the fact that Congress passed such a law with very little opposition shows that temperance sentiment is getting a strong hold of the people. She spoke of the Dreyfus case as showing that the conscience of the world is keenly alive to injustice. Sympathy for the man and denunciation for his persecutors is the universal feeling. Christian unity is another marked sign of the coming universal peace. Creeds and dogmas are relegated to the dim past and the golden rule is coming to be the only test applied as fitness for church membership. The religion of Christ is embodied in that the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is the religion of today.

The secretary's report was then read showing some very good work done, especially in the Flower Mission department. Thousands of small bouquets each with a scripture card tied to it with a dainty white ribbon have been distributed at Buena Vista, Camp McKinley, on board transports and at the prison. Not only flowers but fruit and literature have been quite freely distributed among the soldier boys.

The report of the treasurer and several of the superintendents of departments were given.

Mrs. Angie Newman who has been visiting in Honolulu several months gave an eloquent address. Her remarks were almost wholly confined to pleading for the soldiers who stop here on their way to Manila. She recognized the fact that we had done a marvelous work in the early part of the war and that it could not be kept up indefinitely, but a kind word or any little attention is so appreciated by them as she has found by experience. She related many little incidents of singular interest and I am sure that we all felt that in the future we would give to as many as came within our reach a little mother love to cheer them on their way, perhaps, to their death. It is sad to see these boys, for many of them are only boys, going out to fight for American supremacy in that far off region. But it is not for that alone. They will carry to those poor mistaken Filipinos the supreme blessing of American liberty. Mrs. Newman is a very magnetic speaker and her audience were enthused with the spirit of her subject.

After the meeting closed the ladies were served by a body of pretty young ladies with delicious cake and coffee and a most enjoyable social hour was spent on the lanai and in the spacious parlors and thus closed one of the most delightful anniversaries in the life of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Hawaiian Islands.

M. A. HILTON GREENE.
Recording Secretary.

WHY EXPERIMENT ON YOURSELF

With remedies of doubtful utility, when you can get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which has stood the test of time? Twenty-five years' sale and use have proven that remedy to be a prompt and certain cure for colds. It will cure a cold in a day if taken as soon as the cold has been contracted and before it has settled in the system. Sold by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

SUPREME COURT

Decides a Lahaina Case Appealed.

Decree of Circuit Court is Affirmed in Favor of the Pioneer Mill Company.

The Supreme Court in a decision signed by Justices Frear and Whiting has affirmed the decision of the lower court dismissing the bill on demurrer in the case of Hana, Umi Kukailani, her husband, and Lahaina Coffee and Fruit Company, Limited, against Pioneer Mill Company, Limited, an appeal from the Circuit Judge of the First Circuit.

The opinion of the Court is written by Justice Frear and is set forth in the syllabus as follows:

"H signed two deeds, one purporting to release her dower right, the other all her right, title and interest, in certain lands which had previously been mortgaged by her husband (she not joining or releasing her dower) and sold on foreclosure. H afterwards was informed that her grantee claimed that there was a defect in the foreclosure sale and that she had inherited through her daughter all the estate of her husband, the daughter and husband having died, and that consequently a fee simple title had been conveyed by her deeds. She then brought a bill for the cancelation of the deeds upon the ground of false and fraudulent representations that she had only a dower right. She did not show any defect in the foreclosure sale or show that she had more than a dower right or that she executed the deeds in reliance upon any false representation that she had only a dower right. She alleged also that she did not know that her deeds purported to convey more than a dower right, but she did not allege that her grantee had misled her as to what they purported to convey or show why she did not know what they purported to convey.

"Held, on demurrer, that the bill was insufficient."

The history of the case is given below:

"This is a bill in equity for the cancelation of certain deeds on the ground of fraud and misrepresentation. The case comes here on appeal from a decree sustaining a demurrer to the bill and dismissing the bill.

"The bill alleges in substance: That one Kapakahi in 1887 mortgaged certain land owned by him situated at Lahaina, Maui, his wife, the plaintiff Hana, not joining or releasing her dower; that the mortgage was foreclosed in 1889; that the purchaser at the foreclosure sale conveyed the lands in 1892 to another, who, in 1896, conveyed them to the plaintiff corporation, which has since expended much money in improvements thereon; that Kapakahi died in 1887, leaving his said wife and a daughter surviving him; that the daughter died in 1896; and that Hana and her present husband, the plaintiff Umi Kukailani, whom she married in 1890, are lepers at the settlement on Molokai; that on March 29, 1899, the defendant obtained from Hana two deeds, one purporting to be a release of her dower, the other a release and quitclaim of all her interest in these lands, and also a deed from her husband giving his consent to her said deeds, and two days later brought an action of ejectment against the plaintiff corporation for these lands; that at the time and before the said deeds were executed Hana and her husband were informed by an attorney of defendant that Hana was conveying only a dower right by said deeds, and that neither said Hana nor her husband knew that she had any other than a dower right in these lands, or that either of the deeds purported to convey any other right; that the consideration expressed in said deeds, $502 in all, is grossly inadequate for the interest of Hana and Umi Kukailani in said lands, and that these plaintiffs on account of her detention at said settlement were unable to travel and mingle with people who are familiar with the values of property, and were unable to form a just estimate of the value of the title of said Hana in said lands, and were induced to accept the said sum through the wilfully false and fraudulent representations of the defendant's agent that said Hana had no title or claim to said lands other than a right of dower, and the concealment of the fact that said Hana is heir of her said daughter and through her would inherit all estate left by Kapakahi, and the concealment of the value of the said Hana's interest in the said lands; that before signing said deeds the said Hana consulted her attorney in Honolulu by letter, and was advised by him to sign them, but that said attorney so advised without a full knowledge of the facts and upon misrepresentations of defendant's attorney that the said Hana had no interest in said lands other than a dower interest; that plaintiffs are informed and believe that defendant claims that said foreclosure sale was void by reason of certain alleged defects in the publication of the notice of intention to foreclose and of sale or otherwise, and that at the date of the said deeds the said Hana was entitled to said lands in fee simple, and that by said deeds the title to said lands became vested in the defendant; that upon being so informed the said Hana and Umi Kukailani declared said deeds to be void and thereupon, for the purpose of protecting the plaintiff corporation and to obtain a more adequate consideration, executed a deed of all her interest in the said lands to the said plaintiff corporation.

"The prayer is for the cancelation of the deeds from Hana and her husband to the defendant."

There was no meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Attorney General Cooper being otherwise engaged.

ECZEMA

Most Torturing, Disfiguring, Humiliating

Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humours, is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure Eczema, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

"How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humour," post free.

BAD COMPLEXIONS Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, ⟨A⟩ FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS, is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Another Large Shipment

OF THOSE WELL KNOWN Keen Kutter Goods

Has just arrived and been opened up. Chisels, Bits, Hatchets, Knives and all such articles with this brand on are guaranteed and will always be replaced by us if any defects show up on using the tools. The "TRUE BLUE" Saws, Squares and other tools are about the neatest and best things in the way of fancy tools that have ever been shown. Call and see them and we think you will say so, too. These goods are made for, sold by and guaranteed by the Simmons Hardware Co. of St. Louis, Mo., the largest hardware house in the world by long odds, and you get honest goods when you buy these brands. The only place in town you can buy KEEN KUTTER and TRUE BLUE Goods is at

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

$14.75 SPECIAL FOR HAWAII.



As we are the largest mail order bicycle dealers in America, having the past year shipped over 50,000 bicycles to every state and territory in the United States, we feel now with the Hawaiian Islands annexed and a portal the United States, and with our facilities for furnishing the highest grade bicycles for less money than they could be had elsewhere, that every dealer in the Hawaiian Islands should handle our high grade bicycles.

FOR $14.75 we furnish our ACME PRIDE BICYCLE as illustrated, in either ladies' or gents', with 28-inch wheels, 20, 22, 24 and 26-inch frame, high grade guaranteed pneumatic tires, high grade saddle and handle bar, pedals, chain, tools and tool bag. A bicycle sold under our binding one year guarantee.

FOR $19.75 we furnish our ACME KING and QUEEN BICYCLES, the highest grade bicycles made, complete with the very highest grade equipment, including Morgan & Wright's highest grade pneumatic tires. The railroad and ocean charge for carrying a bicycle from Chicago to Honolulu is $1.00, and it takes about 15 to 25 days for the bicycle to reach you. With the reduced customs duties, low freight rate and our heretofore unheard-of price of $14.75 for a high grade one year guaranteed bicycle, dealers in Hawaii will certainly find a big sale for our bicycles. In ordering send bank draft on Chicago or New York or post-office money order on Chicago, and if you order two or more bicycles at one time you can, if you prefer, send us ONE-THIRD OF THE AMOUNT with your order. We will ship the goods to you at once and make draft against bill of lading, which draft you can pay to your bank after the bicycles have been shipped.

WE PUBLISH A BIG 1,396-PAGE CATALOGUE which quotes the lowest Chicago wholesale prices on EVERYTHING to wearandtear. The postage alone is 24 cents, the book costs us nearly $1.00, but we will mail it to any address in Hawaii on application FREE OF CHARGE. Our Free Special Bicycle Catalogue covering everything in bicycles and bicycle sundries, write for Bicycle Catalogue.

We refer to the National City Bank and Merchants Exchange Bank of New York, Metropolitan National Bank and Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, Bradstreet's and Dun's Commercial Agencies. We solicit correspondence from Hawaiian dealers in all kinds of Catalogue stuffers and are prepared to quote lower prices on anything you buy to sell than you can get elsewhere.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.
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(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds ....£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital .....£1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

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AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.
ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.	8,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,000,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1898, £18,959,849.

	£	s	d
1—Authorized Capital...£2,000,000 Subscribed ... 2,750,000 Paid up Capital	687,500	0	0
2—Fire Funds	2,750,000	7	11
3—Life and Annuity Funds	15,297,000	17	11
	£18,959,849	5	10
Revenue Fire Branch	1,500,000	5	8
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches	1,415,242	12	3
	£2,915,242	6	11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

RUBBER STAMPS
STEREOTYPED
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, October 17.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, 16 hrs. from Ahuikini.

Wednesday, October 18.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 8 hrs. from Koolau.

Am. sh. Occidental, Bennett, 19 days from Tacoma: 2,511 tons coal to Inter-Island S. N. Co.

Thursday, October 19.

Sh. George Curtis, Calhoun, from San Francisco, Oct. 8: 3,000 tons mdse. to C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

Bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, from San Francisco, Oct. 8: gen. mdse. and hogs, to T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

Stmr. Mokolii, Sachs, from Molokai, Oct. 18: 10 bags taro.

Schr. Ada, Moses, from Hanalei.

Schr. Blanche and Ella, Dudoit, Kauai.

Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, 13 hrs. from Eleele.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, October 17.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningson, Kohala.

Schr. Ka Moi, Hipa, Eleele.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Kahului.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, Hilo.

U. S. A. T. Valencia, Lane, Manila.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Nawiliwili.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.

Wednesday, October 18.

U. S. A. T. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, Manila.

U. S. A. T. Sikh, Rowley, Manila.

Stmr. Maui, Macdonald, Paauhau.

Am. sh. Yosemite, Anderson, Port Townsend.

Schr. Waialua, Nelson, Hanalei.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Lahaina.

Thursday, October 19.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Mitchell, Kaunakakai.

Schr. Golden Gate, Ialua, Kihei.

Stmr. Mokolii, Sachs, Kaunakakai.

Schr. Lady, Martin, Koolau.

Am. schr. Jennie Wand, Olsen, Puget Sound.

Am. bk. Coalinga, Evans, Port Angeles.

Am. stmr. Elihu Thomson, Whitney, Seattle.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. tugboat Iroquois, Pond, cruise, October 4.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Br. bk. Antiope, Murray, Iquique, July 3.

Am. yacht Norna, Weaver, Yokohama, September 3.

Ger. sp. Marie Hackfeld, Wuhrmann, Hamburg, September 10.

Haw. bk. Foohng Suey, Willett, New York, September 12.

Am. bk. Abbey Palmer, Uhlberg, Newcastle, September 21.

Am. schr. A. J. West, Ogilvie, Gray's Harbor, September 21.

Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, Bender, San Francisco, September 24.

Haw bk. Iolani, McClure, New York, September 26.

Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, San Francisco, September 27.

Ger. sh. Theodor, Arfmann, London, September 28.

Am. schr. H. D. Bendixon, Olsen, Seattle, September 28.

Am. bkt. Klikitat, Cutler, San Francisco, October 1.

Am. bkt. Eureka, Sehou, Tacoma, October 3.

Am. schr. Endeavor, McAllep, Port Townsend, October 3.

Am schr. Transit, Jorgenson, San Francisco, September 4.

Am. schr. Honoipu, Olsen, Honoipu, October 7.

Am. brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco.

Jap. stmr. Toyo Maru, Tomita, Yokohama, October 12.

Am. bk. Edw. May, Hanson, San Francisco, October 13.

Am. schr. Bertie Minor, Raven, Eureka, October 14.

Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, San Francisco, October 16.

Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco, October 16.

Am. sp. Occidental, Bennett, Tacoma, October 17.

Am. sh. George Curtis, Calhoun, San Francisco, October 19.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, October 19.

MAN-OF-WAR IN A HURRICANE.

The Australian letter of a provincial contemporary gives particulars of some unpleasant experiences recently undergone by her majesty's ship Goldfinch, while on her way from New Zealand to Sydney. During the run from Auckland she was overtaken by a fearful hurricane, and had a most narrow escape. "The ship," said one of the officers, "was completely deluged by the seas, the water at one time being about knee-deep in the cabins, and the fittings and ship's papers were almost totally destroyed." The sails were also torn to ribbons in the hurricane squalls. Her jibboom was carried away, and it was only by good seamanship that the Goldfinch was brought through the tempestuous weather. In the mountainous seas which accompanied the storm the vessel [illegible] to an alarming extent, and completely buried herself at times in the waves. All hands had a thrilling time, and several were injured through being knocked down on deck by the seas. One of the lieutenants met with a painful accident during the gale, the top of his finger being torn off by a piece of wreckage. A stoker was also badly knocked about. The seas broke on board with tremendous force, threatening to sweep everything before them, and during the worst of the gale several of the crew narrowly escaped being carried overboard. [illegible] August [illegible]

The [illegible] the transports gives a chance at last to the many vessels which have been waiting in the stream to discharge their cargoes.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Eleele, per stmr. Kilohana, Oct. 16.—C. H. Dasher.

From San Francisco, per sh. George Curtis, October 8.—Mrs. George Calhoun, Miss Nettie Kern, Miss Leonora Laws.

From San Francisco, per bk. S. C. Allen, Oct. 8.—Miss A. K. Clarke, S. E. Williams, Mrs. L. A. True and child, Master C. R. True, Dorothy True, Miss H. Treck, A. Treck, T. D. Ingersoll and J. L. McDonald.

Departed.

For Makaweli, per stmr. Mikahala, Oct. 17.—Mrs. H. Morrison, Miss L. Center, C. Gay, A. L. Young, J. Wallace, T. Beck, Capt. Jensen, A. Buck, E. Hutchinson.

For Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Oct. 17.—Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Miss Alice Cooke, Theo. Cooke, A. S. Wilcox and wife, M. D. Monsarrat and servant, J. H. Coney, Mrs. J. M. Lydgate, Mrs. J. Titcomb, J. F. Bowler, J. Murphy, W. H. Babbitt, R. Shingle, W. T. Schmidt, S. H. Comstock, H. A. Isenberg, G. R. Ewart, C. C. Bush, H. P. Wood, Ching Sing, C. M. Tai, C. Keawe, J. McFadden, P. Murphy.

For Lahaina, Kahului and way ports, per stmr. Claudine, Oct. 17.—G. P. Wilder, Henry Waterhouse and wife, F. W. Beardsley, W. von Seggern, H. Meek, Miss Hayselden, Miss B. Mossman, Capt. Geo. H. Ewart and wife, H. M. Tibbey, Rev. J. Kekipi.

For Lahaina, Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, Oct. 17.—Rev. J. M. Lewis, C. C. McCall, Brother Bertram, R. D. Yokon, J. H. Dolan, J. E. Alexander, W. J. Spotswood, G. Gibb and wife, A. and G. Hunter, Dr. Winslow, C. J. McConnaha, Miss G. Miner, J. A. Moore, Miss M. Miner, A. Haneberg and wife, R. S. Moore, W. H. Schvening, Dr. C. A. Galbraith, A. Mitchell, W. H. Russell, A. H. Billiston, E. Cotton, W. A. Williams, J. J. McCrosson, Gus. Froboese, A. L. Williams, Mrs. G. V. Jakins and 2 children, W. Nicolls, G. W. Jakins, W. Pullar, Mrs. Patterson, A. P. Boller Jr., C. L. Scrimger, Prof. W. T. Brigham, J. F. G. Stokes, R. N. Pratt and wife, McDonald and wife, B. B. Woods, O. Eastwood and wife, E. P. Walsh, A. C. Wall, J. B. Madden, C. H. B. Fowler and Mrs. W. H. Rickard.

CHARTERED FOR ISLAND PORTS.

Novelty, Am. schr.	Newcastle
Hawaiian Isles, Haw. ship	Newcastle
Errol, Br. ship	Newcastle
Lizzie Vance, Am. schr.	Newcastle
Wm. Bowden, Am. schr.	Newcastle
Wm. Carson, Am. bktn.	Newcastle
J. L. Stanford, Am. bktn.	Newcastle
Newsboy, Am. bktn.	Newcastle
Seminole, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Woolhahra, Br. bk.	Newcastle
Dominion, Br. bk.	Newcastle
Great Admiral, Am. sh.	Newcastle
Golden Shore, Am. sch.	Newcastle
Solveig, Nor. bk.	Newcastle
Wm. Carson, Am. bkt.	Newcastle
Alex. McNeil, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Star of France, Haw. sch.	Newcastle
Cardigan	Newcastle
Adderly, Br. bk.	Newcastle
Inverness shire, Br. sh.	Newcastle
Oceania Vance, Am. sc.	Newcastle
Robt. Sudden, Am. bkt.	Newcastle
Chehalis, Am. bkt.	Newcastle
Sonoma, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Gulf Stream, Br. bk.	Newcastle
Beechdale, Am. bk.	Nitrate ports
St. Katherine, Am. bk.	New York
W. F. Babcock, Am. ship	New York
H. C. Wright, Am. sch.	Tacoma
Metha Nelson, Am. sch.	Tacoma
Geo. C. Perkins, Am. bg.	Tacoma
R. W. Bartlett, Am. sch.	Gray's Har.
Columbia, Am. sch.	Gray's Har.
Thos. S. Negus, Am. sch.	San Diego

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel.	From.
Due in October.	
H. C. Wright, Am. sch. (via Kilauea)	S. F.
Roderick Dhu, Haw. bk	S. F.
Ruth, Am. bkt.	S. F.
Roderick Dhu, Haw. bk	S. F.
Mauna Ala, Haw. bk.	S. F.
J. D. Spreckels, Am. bg.	S. F.
Archer, Am. bkt.	S. F.
Aloha, Am. schr.	S. F.
Kinfauns, Br. bk.	London
Albany, Ger. bk.	Westport
Chas. E. Moody, Am. ship	Norfolk
Louis, Am. sch.	Nitrate ports
City of Adelaide, Br. bk.	Newcastle
King Arthur, Br. ship	Newcastle
Nokomis, Am. sch.	Pt. Gamble
County Merioneth, Br. bk.	Liverpool
Mary Winkleman, Am. bk.	Newcastle
John A. Briggs, Am. sh.	Newcastle
Due in November.	
Paul Isenberg, Ger. bk.	Newcastle, Eng.
Onaway, Am. bk.	New York
Holywood, Br. bk.	Antwerp
Nuuanu, Haw. bk.	New York
Due in December.	
Henry B. Hyde, Am. sh.	Dec.
Conway Castle, Br. bk.	Liverpool
Poseidon, Br. sh.	Liverpool

THE ART OF BOXING.

In the days of the ancient Greeks, admittedly the most athletic people of the world, judged by their ancient status, boxing was not only one of the most important features of the gymnasium but accorded a high place in their athletic carnivals. To most minds in a mere contest of brawn versus brawn there is little or no pleasure, but, as with the highly civilized Greeks, the meeting of skillful opponents, trained to the pink of physical manliness, flesh like marble, legs hard and yet with the spry grace of a dancing-master, the consummate art and skill of the attack and defense, the perfect accord and control of every movement, compares with the strife of mettled racers, or the battle of well-matched caramen. Such a contest takes place on Friday next between Martin Denny and Armstrong; the sanction of the authorities, the aim of the promoters, the Oceanic Athletic Club, assuring a purely scientific contest where trained skill and good generalship will win the laurels accorded to the more skilful.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Captain Bennett of the ship Occidental, which arrived from Tacoma yesterday, is accompanied by his wife and four children as passengers.

Discharging Inspector George Kleuter was yesterday promoted to be district inspector of customs, vice J. W. Short, promoted to be inspector of Chinese.

The ship Marie Hackfeld sails for San Francisco next Sunday. She has been in port since September 10, having arrived with general cargo from Hamburg on that date.

The German ship Theodor, which put into the harbor "in distress" September 28, which reason has been a perplexing one to the waterfront ever since, has now the fore and main topmasts ready for the sails. She will sail for her destination, San Francisco, probably next week.

The ship George Curtis and bark S. C. Allen, from San Francisco, arrived in port yesterday morning, the former out ten and a half days and the latter ten days and sixteen hours. Both sailed on Sunday, October 8, bringing later news. Fred. Gieske, cabin boy of the George Curtis, was washed overboard from the deck on evening of the first day out. His body was not recovered.

A welcome arrival was the ship Occidental, coal-laden from Tacoma, which arrived yesterday afternoon with over 2,500 tons. It came at a most opportune time, nearly all the coal in port being exhausted. The Russian steamer Daing Vostok, with 1,600 tons of Shimoneseki coal on board from Japan, is now due for Hackfeld & Co. The Daing Vostok will go to San Francisco from here with part of her general cargo.

MILES FOR PRESIDENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Letters from the East written to an influential citizen of San Francisco and private circulars recently sent out from Somerville, Mass., convinced leading politicians here that Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States army, is in the field as a candidate for Presidential nomination. General Miles is a Republican.

During the past ten days prominent bankers, leading public men and officers high in the council of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion have been sounded to ascertain their attitude toward General Miles. Following is the text of a circular recently received by a well-known resident of San Francisco.

Somerville, Mass., Sept. 18, 1899.

Dear Sir: A call will soon be issued for a meeting of representative citizens from all parts of the Union relative to placing in the field as a candidate for the Presidency Major General Nelson A. Miles.

This meeting will also elect a national committee which shall prepare and carry forward the campaign in 1900. Hoping that you are in sympathy with the above and trusting for your hearty co-operation in the same, we have the honor to be, very truly yours, for the temporary committee.

LEVI F. COOK, Chairman.

A RUBBER PLANTATION IN ASSAM.

The constantly increasing industrial importance of India rubber renders of peculiar interest the experiments which have been made by the Assam Forest Department on the cultivation of the Ficus elastica. According to a correspondent of "The Field, the initial attempts to start successful plantations all resulted in failure, and it was not until 1879 that any success was attained. At the outset an attempt was made to imitate Nature by planting the seeds in clefts of trees, in the hope that the Ficus might, in germinating, become epiphytic on its host, but failure was the result. Planting cuttings was next resorted to, but though these struck readily the resulting tree was almost devoid of aerial roots, which are an important factor in its after life. In the end the plan was adopted, and has succeeded, of raising the plant from seed and transplanting it as its stage of growth requires. Thus, the seedlings, when from two inches to three inches high, are transplanted to nursery beds, where they are inserted in ridges about one foot apart, and remain here till a height of twelve inches is attained. Each plant is then transferred to a bed five feet square, where it remains till a height of from ten feet to twelve feet is reached, it having in the meantime been protected by fences from injury by animals. At this stage of the growth the final transplantation is made. The roots being cut back to within eighteen inches of the stem, the tree is dug up and transferred to its final resting place in the forest, and when an age of twenty years is attained it will be ready to tap. The capital outlay is not large, but the money expended being locked up so long is a drawback; still, the plantations which have now reached the tapping stage are showing an excellent return on the original outlay, which amounted to £4 9s. 3d. per acre. The net profit, on the other hand, after paying expenses of collecting the rubber and freight to London has been £2 3s. 7d. per acre.—Engineering.

NOT CLEAR.

Coldwater—"My friends, I vote as I pray."

Bibbler (on the front seat)—"Deacon, confesshun's good f'r the soul. Tell us now wuther you vote earl'n offen, or wuther you pray offly once er year."

NICARAGUA CANAL

Commander McCalla on the Newark's Trip.

Vessel Would Have Saved Twenty-five Hundred Tons of Coal Had Canal Been Open.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—Commander B. H. McCalla, United States navy, who brought the United States steamship Newark around the Horn, has just answered a series of nine questions asked by the Chamber of Commerce, through its vice president, George A. Newhall, on matters of vital interest to promoters of the Nicaragua canal. The information sought through this medium covers the length of the trip and the cost under the present and possible future conditions.

After stating that the Newark in making the trip from New York to San Francisco traveled 16,086 miles, and that it was estimated that could the vessel have come by the Nicaragua canal, 8,070 miles would have been saved, Commander McCalla added that the coal consumed amounted to 4,187 tons, and that 2,418 tons might have been saved by the other route. He showed that nothing would have been saved in labor, as all the men were enlisted for a period of years, and that the daily pay of the ship's complement was $388.92. In answer to a sweeping question as to the entire amount which could have been saved had the canal been open, Commander McCalla writes:

"I do not see that any allowance for a warship is necessary, since it ought to make a very slight difference, whether she steamed a long distance or a short distance, if the boilers and engines were in good condition when the ship started and if the officers and men were efficient. I beg leave to add that, from a military point of view, the possibility of re-enforcing the fleet in the Pacific or Atlantic by units from one or the other is of the greatest importance, and as the canal would enable us to more quickly re-enforce the Pacific or Atlantic fleet, such a waterway would enable us to rest satisfied with a smaller navy than would be required without a canal.

"The value to the United States of such a canal as the one proposed across Nicaragua cannot be estimated in dollars, because the absence of such a means of communication may easily mean defeat with sad and humiliating consequences. On the ground alone of sound naval policy the canal should already have been in operation, and before national interests, those of corporations, perhaps largely imaginative, are insignificant.

"To point the moral we must consider the length of time which the battleship Oregon was compelled to take in re-enforcing the Atlantic fleet in 1898. We must also realize the undoubted and very great advantage which the Suez canal affords to Great Britain in her communication with her Indian empire; and the increased strength which Germany possesses in being able to unite her Baltic and North sea fleets in eighteen hours by means of the maritime canal through the Schleswig-Holstein peninsula."

IN THE LABRONES.

A letter from Guam received by the last mail has the following concerning affairs in the Ladrones:

"The American Governor Leary has just arrived in a 400-foot steamer with 250 soldiers and 500 workmen, masons, carpenters, etc., and about 30 officers, bringing plenty of money with him to improve the place. Electric lights, waterworks and sawmill are to be put up at once and the harbor is to be dredged. He also brings with him seeds of all sorts, twenty musicians, sawmill, plows, icemaking machine, pool and billiard tables; in fact, I cannot begin to tell you what he has not brought, but I can say this: he does not intend to set up a store for himself. All the property he brings is Government property.

"About sugar cane and rice: If an experienced man came from Honolulu now he could make money. Land is of the very best, easily obtainable and worked and labor can be had if fair wages are paid. What we term fair wages is 37½ cents per day, American money, which is really very high wages for people here.

"All I can say is, 'Come and see before others come.' Numbers of letters of inquiry have already been received. Good board and house can be obtained and you can come via Yokohama by taking Captain Harrison's schooner Esmeralda, fare $25, making round trip to Guam every three months and alternating with another Japanese trading schooner also running every three months and owned by the Hiki Trading Company of Yokohama. You will not have the slightest trouble in coming this way, but it would be better if you could charter a steamer of your own. Customs fees are nothing at present."

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,
San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. O. CALKINS,
Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge.

A FRENCH ASTRONOMER.

M. Jansen, the French astronomer, although now more than 70 years old is constantly doing the most daring things in pursuit of knowledge. It was he who proposed the establishment of an observatory on the top of Mont Blanc, and himself made the toilsome ascent in order to obtain special spectroscopic observations of the sun, to discover, if possible, whether there was any oxygen in the atmosphere of that body. It is reported that on the occasion of the November meteor shower he was baffled for the moment by a layer of cloud that overspread the sky, and which completely prevented him from seeing whether any meteors fell or not. There-upon he interested an aeronautic friend, secured the use of a balloon, and made a night ascent. The display which he witnessed was not so brilliant as that observed at some places in America, but he was repaid for his enterprise.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Gilfillan, late of Honolulu, Oahu.

The last will and testament of said deceased having been presented to said court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Archibald F. Gilfillan, having been filed, notice is hereby given that MONDAY, November 13, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, October 10, 1899.

By the Court:

J. A. THOMPSON,
Clerk.

2115-3tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Marie J. Sanders, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

The petition and accounts of the administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 a. m., at chambers in the Courthouse, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

By the Court:

J. A. THOMPSON,
Clerk.

Honolulu, H. I., October 3, 1899.

2113-3tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIFTH CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of S. R. Hapuku, late of Lihue, Kauai, Deceased Intestate.

The petition of Mele Hapuku having been filed, alleging that said S. R. Hapuku died at said Lihue, Kauai, on the 25th day of March, 1899, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon and praying that letters of administration issue to her, it is ordered that Thursday, the 16th day of November, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

By the court.

H. D. WISHARD,
Clerk.

Dated, Lihue, Oct. 14, 1899. 3117-3tF

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED MARIE Bruns, executrix of the will of John Henry Bruns, late of Honolulu, deceased, admitted to probate this day, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said John Henry Bruns, to present the same to her at the office of W. O. Smith Esq., Judd building, Honolulu, within six months from the date of the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

Honolulu, Oct. 13, 1899.

MARIE BRUNS,
Executrix.

2116

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
New York Line.

Bark Luzon will sail from New York for Honolulu December 15, 1899, if sufficient inducements offer.

For freight apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby street, Boston,

or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Honolulu.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

Read the Daily Advertiser.

BY AUTHORITY.

M. P. Waiwaiole, Esq., has this day been appointed a Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Wailuku, Island of Maui, vice S. Kapu, resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 11, 1899.

2115-3t

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE SITUATE IN HONOLULU, ISLAND OF OAHU.

Pursuant to an order made by Hon. W. L. Stanley, Second Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, filed the 27th day of September, A. D., 1899, in a cause entitled Rose K. Anahu, Hiram Anahu, James Anahu, William Anahu, Rose Anahu and Maggie Anahu, by Rose K. Anahu, her guardian, against Mary Kamiki, Deborah Pahau, Robert Pahau, Alex. K. Pahau, Richard Mahi Pahau, Miriam Amalu and S. K. Kane, the undersigned as commissioner duly appointed will expose for sale at public auction, subject to confirmation by the Circuit Court, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the mauka entrance to the Judiciary building, all that piece or parcel of land situate on the mauka side of Printer's lane in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, the same being more fully described in a certain deed of partition made by and between Liena and Mary K. Pauhau et al., recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 75, page 343, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point at the makai side of the lot known as Pacific Institute lot 168 feet from Punchbowl street and running

1. S. 72° 45' W. true 115 5-10 feet along Godfrey Brown's lot;
2. S. 22° 45' E. true 95 feet along lane;
3. N. 67° 15' true 125 8-10 feet along portion assigned to Liena;
4. N. 30° 00' W. true 84 feet along the institute lot to initial point, containing an area of 10,660 square feet; being a portion of the land described in L. C. A. 208 C, Royal Patent 5698.

Terms of sale are cash in U. S. gold. Deed at the expense of the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE LUCAS,
Commissioner.

The above sale is hereby postponed to Saturday, October 21, A. D. 1899, at the same time and place.

GEORGE LUCAS,
Commissioner.

2116-2t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Robert Grieve, deceased, hereby notifies all creditors of said Robert Grieve to present their claims, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, (even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate) to the undersigned at his office on Queen street, in Honolulu, within six months from date hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JAMES L. M'LEAN,
Administrator of the Estate of Robert Grieve, Deceased.

Honolulu, Sept. 5, 1899. 2115-2t



PURE - BRED POULTRY!
Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application.

WALTER C. WEEDON,
Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu. H. I.

Metropolitan Meat Company
NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.
NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Pepeekeo Sugar Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on Friday, the 27th of October, at 10 a. m.

W. M. BAIRD, Secretary.
Per J. C. COOK, Treasurer.

2115-4t